

SPAIN'S BUTCHERY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS MUST AND WILL BE STOPPED

CLIMAX OF CUBA'S WAR

Hot Fighting Now in Progress
Between Scattered Troops
and the Main Armies
Are Getting Closer
Together.

DANGER FOR AMERICANS

Secretary Olney Assures General Lee
That He Will Be Backed Up in
the Ruiz Case, and He
Withdraws Resignation.

TERROR SPREADING IN HAVANA

Our Warships Are Badly Needed
There—Public Feeling Is Hot
Against Americans, and
They Are Openly In-
cited To Revolt.

GIBSON'S HOT RESOLUTIONS

They Recite the Outrages Committed
Against Americans on the Island
and Demand the Release of All
Those Who Are Imprisoned Whether
Native or Naturalized.

New York, February 24.—A dispatch to
The Sun from Havana says:
At a late hour tonight (Tuesday) it was
stated that Consul General Lee has received
from the state department the answer
the Spanish government has given to an
official request made through Minister Taylor
at Madrid that an inquest be held in the
case of the death of Dr. Ruiz, and also that
inquiry be made in the cases of all American
citizens imprisoned in Cuba to satisfy
the American government.

A well informed person here says that
General Lee sent his resignation to Wash-
ington, but withdrew it upon pressure from
Secretary Olney. This is authentic. The
assurance was given him that his attitude
in the case of Dr. Ruiz would be sustained
by the administration.

After he received a dispatch from Wash-
ington Monday General Lee denied that he
had resigned. The marquis of Alameda
and made every effort to satisfy the de-
mands of General Lee and also to prevent
any hostile demonstration against him.

The governor of the fortress of La Ca-
bana was summoned yesterday to the palace
to confer with the marquis of Alameda.
It is impossible to learn exactly what
the marquis said to him, but it is supposed
that he spoke about the American prisoners
in the fortress and the need of taking
special measures to protect them in case
of a sudden revolt of the volunteers in the
city.

A strong article inciting the Spaniards
against the Americans is in type, all ready
to appear in El Pueblo, but the governor
summoned the editor of that paper to his
office and advised him not to print any-
thing that would further arouse public feel-
ing at this time.

The Cubans here are in a state of terror
over the attitude of the Spaniards, and their
threats to take vengeance upon all Cub-
ans they can lay their hands on if the cap-
ture of Bayamo by the insurgents is con-
firmed.

At the same time all reports from the
field are to the effect that hot fighting is
going on in all parts of the country. The
main armies are at last getting together.

At Palma, Pinar del Rio, the Spanish
Colonel Devas had an engagement with the
insurgents which lasted four hours.

The loss was heavy on both sides.

At Cienfuegos the column of the Spanish
Major Ysibendia was defeated by the Cu-
bans and obliged to retire in hot haste to
the town.

The climax of the war is approaching.

FOR SCOVEL'S PROTECTION.

Massachusetts Senate Passes Resolu-
tions Similar to Those in New
York and Other States.

Boston, February 24.—In the state sen-
ate yesterday a resolution was introduced

requesting the secretary of state of the
United States to protect the rights of Syl-
vester Scovel, an American citizen confined
in a Cuban prison by Spanish authorities.
The resolution is similar to the one re-
cently adopted by the legislatures of New
York, New Jersey and several other states.

LEE'S RESIGNATION.

Direct Cause of It Was Olney's Indi-
ference, and Its Withdrawal Was
Due to Olney's Backdown.

New York, February 24.
Special to The Evening Constitution.
It is in vain that The Herald's rivals have
sought to deny the story of Consul General
Lee's resignation, which was telegraphed to
The Evening Constitution, and the facts
in the case are now public property. Lee
sent his resignation to Secretary Olney,
with the condition that it would be with-
drawn if his (Lee's) policy was backed up
by the administration. Olney fell over
himself to make this concession, although
he is wrothy over Lee's dictating terms to
the state department, and the matter was
settled by cable. Lee will stick as long as
his hands are free. The Herald's special
dispatch from Havana goes on to say:

"The consul general asked the state de-
partment that he be authorized to demand
the release of citizens of the United States
confined in Cuban prisons under the same
illegal circumstances as was the ill-fated
Ruiz. Such authorization has not been
granted him.

"Spanish warships in Cuban waters have
since yesterday been concentrating in the
harbor of Havana. This is regarded here as
very significant, in view of the important
incidents of the last few days, about which
The Herald has fully informed its read-
ers.

"Great pressure is being brought to bear
here to make Consul General Lee deny The
Herald's Jacksonville dispatch, to the ef-
fect that the diplomatic representative of
the United States in Havana had asked the
government to send warships to Cuban wa-
ters.

"As a pretext for such denial and as a
basis upon which it can be founded, it is
stated that according to the dispatch, Con-
sul General Lee had asked for a warship
to take him to the United States. What
the consul general did do, I can reiterate on
the highest authority, was to ask for war-
ships to support him in his efforts to pro-
tect Americans in peril of their lives and
American interests which were in jeopardy.
"The Herald's Jacksonville dispatch,
therefore, was absolutely correct, and upon
indisputable authority I can confirm it
in every detail.

"If necessary, further, I am confident
that I can secure and send to The Herald
the full official telegram in which Consul
General Lee asked for warships.
"Great anxiety is felt at the palace and
in all official circles at the news from
Cienfuegos, which states that that city
is the center of a serious mutiny of the
Spanish troops. Large arrears of pay are
due the army in Cuba and the discontent
caused by this has culminated in open dis-
obedience in the Spanish ranks in the Cien-
fuegos district.

"The insurgents in the eastern end of
the island have captured Bayamo, an im-
portant town in Santiago."

CUBAN RESOLUTIONS IN HOUSE

Gibson, of Tennessee, Presents Them.
Stirring Words About Outrages
Committed on Americans.

Washington, February 24.—Mr. Gibson,
republican, of Tennessee, introduced in
the house yesterday the following joint
resolution:

"Whereas, Many American citizens have
been illegally and without sufficient cause
arrested and imprisoned in the island of
Cuba by the Spanish authorities; and

"Whereas, Some of these Americans thus
wrongfully arrested and imprisoned, have
been thrust into dark and foul dungeons
and some of them have been denied the
necessities of life and some have been
maltreated without trial, and some have
been inhumanly done to death; and

"Whereas, In a majority of the cases the
said Americans, thus unlawfully arrested
and barbarously dealt with, have been
denied the trial guaranteed them by the
treaties between the United States and
Spain, have been treated in a manner un-
worthy of a civilized nation, or a people
professing to be Christians; and

"Whereas, It is well known that many
of these American citizens have been treated
and some of them butchered, not be-
cause of any fault of theirs, but to enable
Spanish officials to vent their hatred to the
United States, and to exhibit their animos-
ity toward Americans; and

"Whereas, These wicked, illegal and bar-
barous deeds of the Spanish officials in
Cuba, sustained as they have been by the
lawful authorities of Spain, are an inter-
national insult and injury to the whole
people, and the government of the United
States; and

"Whereas, The further submission of the
government of the United States to these
atrocities and outrages upon our citizens in
the estimation of the lovers of liberty and jus-
tice the world over and be at the same
time a grievous wrong and humiliation to
every citizen of the United States, an in-
jury to one, being an injury to all;

"Therefore, To the end that justice be
done, the rights of American citizenship as-
serted and vindicated, the honor of our
country sustained and the laws of human-
ity and civilization enforced—

"Resolved, That the president be, and is
hereby authorized and directed to demand
of the Spanish authorities in Cuba the
immediate restoration to liberty of every
American citizen, native born, or natural-
ized, now imprisoned by them in the island
of Cuba.

"Resolved further, That in support of
that demand the president be, and is here-
by authorized and directed to accompany it
by the presence of a sufficient number of
the United States ships of war to make the
demand good; and if said demand is not
granted within twenty-four hours that the
city of Havana, and if need be, other

parts of Cuba, be bombarded until said
demand is fully complied with and all of
said American citizens delivered to the
commander of our warships."

SPANISH GIVE OUT A REPORT.

According to It They Are Victorious
Everywhere and Kill Numbers
of Cubans.

Havana, February 24.—General Gasco,
while reconnoitering near La Reforma and
other places in the vicinity of Sancti
Spiritus, had many engagements with the
rebels under Gomez. The insurgents, ac-
cording to the official reports, were pur-
sued to the Rio Grande.

One detachment of the Spanish forces
pursued some of the rebels to Santa Te-
rea, killing or wounding many of them.
Three insurgents were captured. Nineteen
men belonging to General Gasco's brigade
were wounded. Colonel Segura's brigade,
which took part in the fighting, lost a lieut-
enant killed and seven privates wounded.
Ruiz's brigade while reconnoitering had
an engagement near Jobos with 200 men
of Gomez's vanguard. The rebels were dis-
persed with a loss of eleven killed. The
brigade had six men wounded.

The troops on an armored car on the
Sugarr had an engagement with rebels at
Loma Cubana. The insurgents retreated
after losing twenty killed.

The town of San Pedro, in the Trinidad
district, was attacked by the rebels under
Perico Diaz, who were repulsed by the
garrison.

BE GLAD TO SEE HIM DEAD

NASHVILLE MAN FINDS GROUNDS TO
SUE FOR DIVORCE.

Discovers That His Wife Was Forced
By Her Brother To Marry Him,
and That She Now Hates
Him.

Nashville, Tenn., February 24.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

B. H. Williamson today filed suit for di-
vorce, alleging unusual grounds. He was
married in 1887 and now claims that about
six months ago he discovered that his
wife did not voluntarily consent to the
marriage, but that on the other hand she
wanted to marry another, and in fact she
had planned to elope with the man of
her choice, but was prevented by her brother,
and was forced to marry the peti-
tioner.

The husband goes on to say that his wife
has never become reconciled to the mar-
riage, and has on various occasions told
him that she never loved him and never
would, and that she would be only too
glad to see him dead.

Petitioner further accuses his wife of
telling him that she could shoot him
as gladly and willingly as any one could
shoot a dog, and that she could blow his
brains out without the least twinge of
conscience.

C DETS CAN STAND IT.

Herbert Believes the Annapolis Boys
Are Strong Enough To Parade
at the Inauguration.

Washington, February 24.—Secretary Her-
bert, replying to the request for his opinion
on the advisability of bringing the naval
cadets to the inauguration yesterday wrote
a letter to Chairman Hull, of the house
military committee, in which he says the
Annapolis cadets have not participated in
any parade away from the academy since
the inauguration of 1875, when the day was
cold and raw, and the cadets at their own re-
quest left off overcoats and much sick-
ness resulted, though no cases were fatal.
The letter concludes:

"Most of the officers with whom I have
talked on this subject think the cadets
ought not to be permitted to participate in
the inaugural parade for the reason that
it will interfere with their studies and is
likely to result in more or less sickness. I,
however, do not share this opinion.

"The cadets can come to Washington
and return to Annapolis the same day.
They can, if necessary, parade with over-
coats, and if taken care of, but little dan-
ger to health is to be apprehended."

MRS. CLEVELAND IN PRINCETON

Goes To Make Ready Her House Which
They Will Occupy After the
Fourth of March Next.

Washington, February 24.—Mrs. Cleveland
and her three daughters and her mother,
Mrs. Perrine, left Washington yesterday
for Princeton, N. J., to make preparations
for moving permanently into the new
home the president has purchased there.

Mrs. Cleveland will return to Washington
to assist the president in entertaining Ma-
jor and Mrs. McKinley, but the children
will remain in Princeton.

NEW YORK WITHOUT ITS BOSS

Crocker Sails for Europe and Will Not
Return Until Next August, in
Time for the Campaign.

New York, February 24.—Richard Crocker
and his son Frank sailed yesterday on the
steamer Spruce.

He is going to Wiesbaden, where he will
remain until April, then he will go to En-
gland and give his attention to his racing
stable.

He will return to New York in August
in time to take part in the nomination for
mayor for Greater New York.

NEW POSTMASTER

R. C. Adams Appointed for Adams
Park, Twigg County.

Washington, February 24.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

R. C. Adams has been appointed post-
master at Adams Park, Twigg county.

LEE ROASTS SPANIARDS

Unable To Restrain His Ro-
bust Americanism Longer,
He Tells the Plain Truth
About Spain's Awful
Atrocities.

AMERICAN FLAG TRAMPLED

Her Citizens Hissed in the Street and
Murdered and Robbed in Prisons,
While Our Warships Play
Tag at Charleston.

"MY BLOOD IS BOILING AWAY."

Says He Went There Unprejudiced,
but That His Experiences Have
Made Him Sick—A Warm
Talk but No Reference
To Clevelandism.

ALL WASHINGTON TORN UP

In Official and Diplomatic Circles at
the National Capital the Strained Re-
lations Between This Country and
Spain Have Stirred Public Affairs to
Their Depth—The Pronounced Op-
inion of the People Is Against the Im-
potent Administration, and Clevel-
and-Olney-De Lome Combination
Will Be Broken Wide Open.

Washington, February 24.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Not for years has Washington official
and diplomatic circles been so
stirred up over anything as they are
today over the strained relations be-
tween this country and Spain. The
vigorous Americanism shown by Con-
sul General Fitzhugh Lee is meeting
with the unqualified approval of
everybody outside of the Cleveland-
Olney-De Lome set, and even the state
department today was forced to re-
quest Lee not to resign at the price
of agreeing to back him up in his
efforts to stop the slaughter of Ameri-
can citizens.

Lee, unable to longer remain a tool
in the hands of the men on whom
Spain exercises so unaccountable a
pull, is talking straight out from the
shoulder. In a dispatch to this morn-
ing's New York Times, under date of
February 20th, the following appears:

General Lee today, in discussing his
course in connection with the arrest
of Americans, said:

"I am under orders from Washing-
ton and I must obey instructions from
headquarters. The department authori-
ties me to act a certain way, and I
but carry out my orders. I came here
unprejudiced and determined to form
my opinions by what came directly
under my observation.

"From the moment I landed my
American blood began to boil, and if
I stay here much longer and am
forced to witness all the indignities
heaped upon my countrymen without
restraint, it will literally all boil
away. They trample on our flag, they
hiss us on the streets.

"Americans are murdered, robbed
and imprisoned; indignities are heaped
upon our women, and every atroc-
ity conceivable for a Spaniard to put
on Americans is thrust upon us."

HOTEL BURNED.

Many Business Houses Go Up in the
Flames and Help Is Sent for
from Neighboring Places.

Oswego, N. Y., February 24.—Fire today
started in the Ringland house and a dozen
contiguous business houses.

The hotel was full of guests, who were
rescued by the firemen, and the police from
the windows.

It is believed that all escaped.

Help was asked from Syracuse and Ful-
ton.

Twenty-five firemen from the latter place
are here. The fire, which is now under
control, burned from the corner of West
Second and Bridge streets to the First Na-
tional bank, at the corner of West First
and Bridge streets.



COLONEL JOHN HAY,
Who Will Succeed Thomas F. Bayard as United States Ambassador to England
as Soon as McKinley Is Inaugurated.

MINISTERS DIDN'T COME

Empty Chairs on the Stage Greeted
the Big Audience at Talmage's
Lecture Last Night.

THE GOVERNOR LEFT ALONE

He Occupied a Seat on the Stage by
Himself, Atlanta's Ministers
Failing To Appear.

SCORES OF EMPTY CHAIRS THERE

Governor Atkinson Could Not Under-
stand the Situation, It Having Been
Announced That the Ministers Would
Occupy Chairs on the Stage—They
Say They Were Not Invited—An Awk-
ward Occurrence.

There was a strange sight witnessed at
the Columbia theater last night. Dr. Tal-
mage appeared at the theater and lectured
to a large crowd in the house, but to
several dozen empty chairs on the stage.
The peculiar thing about the event is that
the stage chairs were arranged for the
Atlanta ministers and several dozen of
them were invited, but they came not.

And thereby hangs a tale—an interesting
one.

Mr. DeGives says he invited many of the
ministers to attend the lecture and they
were expected to occupy seats on the stage.
About three dozen chairs were placed on
the stage for the preachers, but at the
hour the curtain went up they were unoc-
cupied, greatly to the discomfort of the
theater people and the audience. There
were no persons on the stage except Gov-
ernor Atkinson, who introduced Dr. Tal-
mage, and the speaker himself. The gov-
ernor did not expect to appear in the at-
titude of being the only man on the stage
to welcome Dr. Talmage and it was plain
that he did not enjoy his situation through-
out the lecture.

Governor Atkinson could not understand
how he was left alone, and he is still won-
dering what caused the trouble. Inquiry
among the ministers elicited the informa-
tion from many of them that they were
not invited to seats on the stage, and it
seems that there must have been some
misunderstanding about the matter.

It was suggested that the ministers might
have remained away from the theater be-
cause of some prejudice against appearing
on a stage of a theater, but the report
does not seem to be correct. The several
ministers found this morning declared that
they had heard nothing from Mr. DeGives
about the matter.

WHY THE GOVERNOR WENT.

Governor Atkinson was invited to speak
a few words to the audience by the way of
introducing the eminent divine.

At the appointed time Dr. Talmage and
Governor Atkinson appeared on the stage,
but there was not a minister in sight.
There were the rows and rows of chairs
completely filling the back part of the
stage, but there was nobody to fill the
chairs. Governor Atkinson occupied a
chair in the middle of the stage, succeeding
as well as any one man could in impart-
ing a cheerful tinge of welcome to the ap-
pearance of the thing. But there were
other chairs, lots of them, and while Dr.
Talmage and the governor were able to
fill the whole theater with a paid audience
they could not spread themselves over
those vacant seats.

The governor, in a few well chosen words,
introduced Dr. Talmage, stating that he
was gratified to see such an audience be-
cause it was indicative not of a desire to
pay tribute to Dr. Talmage, but of the cul-
ture of Atlanta's people. He then sat
down, and when the doctor stepped to the
front of the stage he began to realize the
utter loneliness of his situation, seemingly.

The chairs looked at him inhospitably and
aggressively, and seemed to say: "What
are you doing here? We weren't put here to
be sat upon, but to sit upon others." Of
course they did not really say this, but

they had the look of it to sensitive imagi-
nations.

The governor did not seem to mind it so
much until the doctor left him and stepped
forward to speak, and then he looked as
if he wanted to follow; as if he were op-
pressed. The doctor was quite happy in
his unconsciousness of those unfeeling old
chairs, however, and he painted vivid word
pictures for the audience.

BIG FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

OFFICES OF THE CLEARING HOUSE
ASSOCIATION BURNED OUT.

The Conflagration Spread Rapidly
and the Loss Amounts Up
to \$100,000—Fully Covered
by Insurance.

St. Louis, February 24.—Shortly after 2
o'clock this morning a fire was discovered
in one of the elevator shafts of the Mer-
chants' Exchange building and before the
flames were got under control the top floor
of the building, together with its numerous
offices, were destroyed.

The loss is estimated at about \$100,000.
Flames worked their way to the top of
the building and in less than an hour the
entire eastern roof of the structure was
in ruins.

The upper floors were occupied by the
St. Louis Clearing House Association and
offices were completely gutted.

The fire worked downward to the fourth
and third floors, but the firemen managed
to confine the flames to the northeast
portion of the building.

An immense trading hall was protected
from the flames, but was badly damaged
by the large quantity of water poured in
on the upper floors.

At 4 o'clock the fire was under control.
In addition to the loss of the Clearing
House Association, the following firms are
the principal losers:

Orthwein Commission Company, E. B.
Eno, Schuette Commission Company, E. M.
Taylor, Samuel Verdini, Acme Commission
Company, F. C. Moseley, Miller Grain and
Elevator Company, P. P. Williams Grain
Company, Kollar Bros., C. H. Alberts
J. Mullally Commission Company, Seaboard
Air-Line offices, Langberg Bros., Dean &
Co. and Brinson-Judd Grain Company.

The fire was caused by a defective elec-
tric light wire in the elevator shaft.

President Landenberg, of the exchange,
states that the business will be suspended
for a few days until the exchange can find
temporary quarters for business.

The books of the Clearing House Associa-
tion were in the large safe, and conse-
quently the records are intact. The loss
is fully covered by insurance.

FREIGHT HANDLERS STRIKE.

Cut of Twenty-Five Per Cent Makes
the Stevedores on the Marquette
Go Out—Places Not Filled.

Ludington, Mich., February 24.—The 400
dock freight handlers of Flint and strike
Marquette railroad boats are on a strike
because their wages have been cut from
20 to 15 cents per hour.

There are three loaded vessels lying at
the dock and the yards are full of freight
cars waiting to be unloaded.

Efforts to get men to fill the strikers'
places have failed so far.

BANK CLOSED.

German-American, of Tonawanda, N.
Y., Goes Under—Depositors To
Be Paid in Full.

Albany, N. Y., February 24.—The Ger-
man-American bank of Tonawanda has
closed its doors, and State Superintendent
of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn has taken
possession.

Superintendent Kilburn says that the de-
positors will be paid in full.

The bank has a capital of \$100,000 and de-
posits of \$400,000.

CRISP HELPS POSTAL CLERK.

Obtains an Increase of Salary for
Those in Abbeville, Wilcox
County.

Washington, February 24.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Congressman Crisp today secured from
the postoffice department an increase for
the clerk hire in the postoffice at Abbeville,
Wilcox county from \$50 to \$100 per year.
This will date back from the 1st of Janu-
ary.

SOME LIVELY SENSATIONS

Meeting of the Southern Mutual Stock-
holders Was Largely Attended
This Morning.

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS

An Injunction from One Followed
by a Counter Injunction from
the Other.

TREASURER SPEER BETWEEN FIRES

Judge Newman Has Ordered Him To
Hold on to the Assets in His Posses-
sion and Judge Lumpkin Has Order-
ed Him To Hand Them Over to the
Receiver.

Here is a pretty kettle of fish.
It is a conflict between the state and fed-
eral authorities growing out of the South-
ern Mutual Building and Loan case.

As stated in yesterday's Evening Con-
stitution, Judge Newman issued an order
from the federal court enjoining State
Treasurer Speer from turning over any of
the deeds and mortgages deposited with the
state to any other parties.

This morning Walter E. Jervey, through
his attorneys, Messrs. Mason & Hill, petitioned
the superior court to order Treasurer Speer to
turn over the property of the Southern Mutu-
al Building and Loan Association held in
trust by him to the receiver of the com-
pany.

Judge Lumpkin granted the order and
cited William J. Speer, treasurer of the
state of Georgia, to appear before him on
Saturday, February 27th, to show cause
why he should not turn over the assets in
his possession to the receiver in compli-
ance with the petition of Jervey.

The petition sets forth that under the
laws of the state the association was re-
quired to deposit with the treasurer 75 per
cent of the amount of all the securities re-
ceived by it, the treasurer receiving the
same as state trustee and holding them for
the stockholders

TRUSTS ON THE RACK

Senator Lexow and the Investigating Committee in New York Make It Warm for Them.

MANY WITNESSES EXAMINED

Agreement Between the American Sugar Refining Company and the Grocers' Association Peculiar.

ALL COMPETITION IS PREVENTED

Affairs of the American Tobacco Company Are Gone Into and Its Organization Is Described—Laws of New Jersey Favorable to the Formation of Trusts—Hearing Is Continued.

New York, February 24.—The joint legislative committee investigating trusts in this state resumed its hearing yesterday. Walter Smith, president of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, was the first witness. He said his association was not incorporated and extended through New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont. He denied that his association controlled the price of sugar in any way. The only thing it did, he said, was to send out a list of the changes of prices in sugar prepared by the secretary.

Mr. Smith said that previous to the formation of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, the grocers lost money by selling sugar. He declared that the Wholesale Grocers' Association had nothing to do with the making of a code of rules fixing the price of sugar on an equality everywhere, or fixing the prices of sugar in any way since six years ago last June. Witness said that the grocers all over the country adopted the prices of the American Sugar Refining Company as the standard. Mr. Smith said his firm bought goods from the American Sugar Refining Company and from the Mollenhauer Company. "And you get the same discount from both companies?"

"Yes, sir."

PRICES BY TELEGRAPH.

"Then the price of the Mollenhauer Company is fixed by the quoted prices of the American Sugar Refining Company?"

"I have no knowledge of any such thing."

"But don't you fix the price asked?"

"Yes, daily, as telegraphed by our brokers."

"Now," said Senator Lexow, rising in his seat and handing Mr. Smith a copy of the factor's agreement, "I am sorry we should know more about your business than you do."

Mr. Smith examined the document carefully and said:

"All that is in that agreement is that we make an affidavit to maintain the prices of sugar."

"Now, let me show you the affidavits you make. Do these affidavits state the condition on which you receive the sugar?"

"No, sir; we found we were handling sugar at not cost, which means ruin. We went to the sugar refiners. They said now we will give you a list of our customers, and if you can get 39 per cent of them to ask for what you want, we will grant it."

"Then it was the American Sugar Refining Company which proposed the organization of the Wholesale Grocers' Association?"

"No association was formed at that time. It was simply an agreement. We asked for a rebate which would prevent the cutting of prices."

"Then you were granted what you asked?"

WANTED PROTECTION.

"Yes, sir; we asked the American Sugar Refining Company to fix a price and limit the price. In our view, we asked for protection and they gave it to us."

The witness said that sugar was sold wherever their organization existed at the same price.

Witness declared that combinations were a benefit to the customer and to the trade.

He denied that the grocers' association was a tail to the kite of the American Sugar Refining Company.

"Is not the sale of sugar absolutely essential to the success of the grobbing business?" asked Mr. Lexow.

"Yes, sir; it is."

"Hence a factor's making or unmaking depends on his securing a factor's agreement from the American Sugar Refining and its allies?"

"Yes, sir."

"Therefore, the making or unmaking of a wholesale grocer depends upon the granting of a factor's agreement by the sugar refiners?"

Witness admitted that such was the case and said if the factor's agreement was withdrawn there would be wholesale competition and universal ruin.

"Is it not a fact that you are building up an instrument for the perpetuation of a monopoly by the American Sugar Refining Company by means of this factor's agreement?"

"No, sir; for the reason that capital can come in at any time and break up the combination."

COMPETITION EXISTS.

Witness was then shown a copy of the factor's agreement, but notwithstanding its provisions, insisted that the competition did exist. He declared that the rebates system was twenty-five years older than the whole grocers' association.

James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, was the next witness.

He said the company was organized in New Jersey.

"How many companies were organized into the American Tobacco Company?"

"There were five—W. Duke Sons & Co., of Durham, N. C.; Allen & Ginter, of Richmond, Va.; W. S. Kimball & Co., of Rochester; Kinney Tobacco Company, New York; Gordon & Co., of New York. The companies were incorporated in 1890."

"Why did you organize in New Jersey?"

"Because the New Jersey laws for that thing are more favorable."

"Did you take in new companies after you were organized?"

Witness replied that they did, and gave the names of nine concerns.

"Are all the factories incorporated running?"

"No, sir."

"How many are closed?"

"Goodwin & Co., the Hall factory, the Consolidated Cigarette Company and I think another."

"Did the American Tobacco Company receive the books of the old company?"

"No, sir; they remained with the old companies."

"Do you operate under a factor's agreement?"

"No, sir; we call ours a consignment agreement."

A copy of this was produced and placed in evidence.

In reply to another question the witness said that the firm organized controlled from 80 to 90 per cent of the cigarette trade.

"How many competing companies were left at the time of the organization?"

"About 100."

The witness said that agreement referred to the sale of cigarettes.

"You have this agreement with wholesale grocers?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is it a fact that the greater number of your consignees are wholesale grocers?"

"No, sir."

The witness said if the consignees violated any clause in the agreement it was withdrawn. The consignees are allowed under the agreement at 2 1/2 per cent commission and an additional 7 1/2 per cent if they handle the cigarettes of the American Tobacco Company exclusively, and if they did not sell or in any way aid in the sale or distribution of cigarettes of other manufacturers.

"Then you help the consignees to fix a price?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is it not a fact that a man cannot do business unless he handles their cigarettes?"

"Little profit possible."

"He can do business, but he cannot make as much money."

"Does not that state of things tend to make a monopoly?"

"No, sir; for the simple reason that we make and sell our brands, and any other person can make their brands."

"Is it not a fact that the small merchant must take your brand to successfully do business, and do you not by the creation of the intermediate system of rebates and discounts practically secure for your products a monopoly?"

"No, sir. Take another brand which the public wants and another manufacturer can supply the whole business."

"At this juncture Senator Lexow announced an adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning."

SINKING OIL WELLS.

PIPE LINE 35 MILES LONG WILL BE BUILT TO THE REFINERY.

Towns on the Kentucky and Tennessee Line Offer Money Premiums to Men Who Will Bore Oil Wells.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Word was received from the Kentucky-Tennessee oil fields today that Messrs. Sayre, White and Tarr, who recently paid \$48,000 for the Consolidated Gas and Oil Company's property at Slickford, will build a pipe line from that point to Somerset, where a refinery will be erected, the citizens of Somerset making a liberal contribution. The length of the pipe line is thirty-five miles.

Corps of surveyors under Captain John R. Geary is now in the field.

It is estimated that the output of petroleum in that section is 500 barrels daily. There is much excitement in the territory, and today citizens of Jamestown authorized an offer of \$500 cash, with the prospect of double that amount, together with a donation of leases to the person who will sink a well on the Cumberland plateau within a mile and a half of Jamestown.

TUBERCULOSIS RUINS CATTLE.

Hundreds of Animals Who Are Affected—The Loss Over \$10,000.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., February 24.—The largest herd of cattle ever ordered to be slaughtered reached this city yesterday. They came from Wyoming county, and belonged to Louis and John C. Piolet, of Wysox, Pa. The herd numbered 168 cows, of the finest looking Durhams. One hundred and fifty-five head were found to be affected by tuberculosis, and were slaughtered.

The loss to the owners is estimated at \$10,000.

MORE DUTY ON TROPICAL FRUIT.

Ways and Means Committee Restore Feature of McKinley Bill.

Washington, February 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

A material increase in the rate of duty on certain tropical fruits raised in this country was made this morning by the republican members of the ways and means committee. A duty of 20 cents per cubic foot was placed on oranges, lemons and limes, whether imported in bulk or in packages.

The provision in the McKinley bill as to berries or packages that contain these articles and which places the duty at 20 per cent ad valorem, was restored. The present duty on the foregoing articles is 8 cents per cubic foot. In the McKinley law it was less than 10 cents, inasmuch as in packages of a capacity of one and one-fourth cubic feet the duty was 10 cents.

Today's increase was in compliance with the appeals of the California fruit producers, who claimed that the present rate was ruinous and that the McKinley duty was barely sufficient. The committee was influenced by these considerations and after a careful investigation satisfied themselves that while the new rate was practically prohibitory, it would not increase the cost of such fruit a quarter of a cent in each case, and that the retail price would remain practically unchanged, at the same time giving the American grower a monopoly of the home market.

The fruit importing interests of New York and other cities protested vigorously against any change of duty.

BELMONT WON'T FURNISH STUFF.

Report That Kentucky Distilleries Were to Get \$15,000,000 Denied.

New York, February 24.—The report from Louisville that August Belmont & Co. had agreed to finance the proposed consolidation of the Kentucky distilleries, placing \$15,000,000 at their disposal, is officially denied.

PRIVATE CAR FOR MR. MCKINLEY.

Potted Plants and Cut Flowers for a Palace on Wheels.

Columbus, O., February 23.—A carload of potted plants and cut flowers was received from Miami, Fla., this afternoon with which to decorate the private car of Superintendent L. F. Miller, of the Pennsylvania, for the use of President-elect McKinley and his family on their trip to Washington next week.

The car is in the shops here being renovated and painted for this service. The car is a magnificent one and its appointments excel. It is said, any other car of the kind in the country. Its decorations for this occasion will be in keeping with its rich draperies and homelike appointments.

The car will be sent to Canton next Saturday.



THE GREEKS WHO MET THE TURKS.
A Royal Family Whose Mighty Sons Humbled the Barbarous Sultan When the Nations of the World Hesitated To Interfere.

HOW HANNA GOT HIS JOB

When All Others' Efforts Failed Governor Bushnell Was Threatened by Leaders.

HE OFFERED IT TO ANOTHER

Ohio Congressman Could Have Been Senator Early in the Game Had He Wished.

BUSHNELL WANTS A SECOND TERM

And When He Found That Chances Were Against His Getting It He Turned Down the Fat and Ferocious Marcus He Gave In and Made the Public Announcement That Mr. Hanna Would Be Appointed To Succeed John Sherman in the United States Senate.

Washington, February 24.—Before Governor Bushnell signified his intention to appoint Mark Hanna to the prospective senatorial vacancy in Ohio he offered the appointment to another man, who declined it. The offer was in writing and was made almost a month ago. Your correspondent is not at liberty at present to disclose the identity of the man to whom the offer was made, further than to state that he is a member of the present delegation in congress from Ohio.

In his statement on this subject given to the press last night Governor Bushnell tries to create the impression that it had been his purpose from the beginning to name Hanna as Sherman's successor in the senate. He does not say this in so many words, but his statement is so framed as to convey the inference that he had never contemplated offering the position to anybody except Hanna. He talks about his intentions respecting Hanna's selection as though the making of the appointment would be a pleasant surprise, but the people who are familiar with the inside facts are not deceived by Governor Bushnell's assumed cheerfulness. They know he did not consent to make the appointment until he was compelled to do so to save his own political future.

Sooner or later the disgusting facts and circumstances connected with the scheming and plotting over the Sherman succession will come out, and when they are made public the people of Ohio will be amazed at the treachery and hypocrisy to which Bushnell and his friends have been ready to resort in order to embarrass McKinley and Sherman. Many of the details are already in the possession of Major McKinley, who knows the influences which are employed to bring Bushnell to terms.

Hanna will take his seat in the senate fully conscious of the fact that he owes his appointment not to the grace of Governor Bushnell but to the power of Governor B. Cox. Some of the McKinley republicans

are disposed to censure Hanna for entering into a deal with Cox, but they concede at the same time that it was absolutely impossible for Hanna to secure the senatorship without the aid of the Cincinnati boss. Cox was in a position where he could dictate the appointment of Sherman's successor.

His control of republican politics in Hamilton county is supreme. He nominates the local tickets and selects the delegations to county and state conventions. No republican in Hamilton county can go as a delegate to a state convention of his party unless Cox is willing. Cox knew that Bushnell desired a renomination for governor and that he could not be renominated without the support of Hamilton county. Cox also knew that Hanna wanted the senatorship and he did not take him long to learn how much Hanna was willing to give for it in the way of federal patronage.

His deal with the Cleveland boss was entirely satisfactory and as soon as it was closed he turned his attention to Bushnell.

He went at the governor with a club. Cox told Bushnell that if he did not appoint Hanna senator he could not be nominated for re-election. Bushnell hates Hanna, but he was not inclined to let his hatred carry him to the point of sacrificing his own political ambition. He knew Cox meant business and he did not attempt to evade the issue. He surrendered without a word of protest and agreed to give Hanna the senatorship. His reward will be a unanimous nomination for re-election.

Had it not been for the modesty of a republican member of congress from Ohio Bushnell would have had some difficulty in carrying out the commands of Cox. This member of congress, whose name will be given if Governor Bushnell cares to deny the truth of this story, received a letter from the governor nearly a month ago, in which he was offered the appointment of United States senator to succeed John Sherman in the event of Sherman's resignation to become a member of the cabinet.

The recipient of this letter was very much inclined at first to accept the high honor which Governor Bushnell proposed to thrust upon him. Before replying to the letter, however, he took counsel with some of his friends among the Ohio republicans and they urged him to decline the offer. It was pointed out to him that McKinley and Sherman both desired Hanna's appointment as United States senator and that Bushnell was simply trying to bring about complications in Ohio which would embarrass the McKinley administration.

The result was that the congressman who had been offered the senatorship sent a letter to Governor Bushnell declining the appointment. The fact that this offer was made and declined is known to at least a score of Ohio republicans who are now in Washington, but it has not heretofore been published.

COW THIEF AN EX-CONVICT.

Officers Catch a Man Who Shot Station Agent Harris at Tugalo.

Jackson, Miss., February 23.—The city police made an important arrest last night. A cow had been stolen and a negro named Henry Murr was jailed charged with the crime, evidence against him being conclusive.

This morning City Marshal Ewing took the prisoner to Tugalo, Suspecting him of being the one who held up and shot Station Agent Harris in the neck Sunday a week ago. Mr. Harris positively identified him and he was returned to Jackson jail.

The negro had a grip full of fine clothes when arrested, all of which were stolen from a merchant at Martin, January 16th.

Murr is an ex-convict, who served two years for burglarizing a store at Forrest and was released early in January.

RAILROAD IN NICARAGUA.

CONCESSIONS SAID TO BE GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Bailing and Davis, of New York, Are Ones Who Hold the Right-Warner Miller Says It Will Not Effect Canal Project.

New York, February 24.—The alleged concession by Nicaragua to Henry A. Bailing and Frank H. Davis, formerly of New York, to build a railroad from Lake Nicaragua to the arriban sea was discussed with considerable interest in this city yesterday by persons who have some acquaintance with Nicaraguan affairs.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, whose long connection with the Nicaraguan Canal Company and various visits to that country gave him an insight into its characteristics and resources, said:

"I do not attach any importance to the scheme. The country through which such a road is proposed would pass is an uninhabited wilderness. Even if capitalists could be found to subscribe money to build a road through there, their road would have nothing to carry after it was built. At any rate, such a road could not affect the Nicaraguan canal project."

DIFFERENT VIEWS.

Other men who are familiar with the Nicaraguan country differ with Mr. Miller in their views. The belief was expressed that the construction of the proposed railroad would benefit both Nicaragua and the United States by opening up and developing choice timber lands, and also by bringing Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, within five or six days of New York, instead of twelve or fifteen days as at present.

The cost of building the proposed new railroad has not been stated, but it would no doubt be several millions of dollars. So far as it is known, there have been no important stock subscriptions for the purpose in this city. Dispatches from Managua Bay say the new company, which is to be called the Atlantic and Nicaragua Railroad and Navigation Company, may be organized either in the state of New York or the state of New Jersey.

TO PROTECT THE NATION.

President Kruger, of the South African Republic, Appeals to the Volksraad.

Pretoria, February 24.—President Kruger has appealed to the Volksraad to pass the proposed law placing the high court of the South African republic virtually under the Volksraad.

This, the president declares, is necessary, in view of the persistent efforts of Cecil Rhodes to undermine the republic.

The chief justice of the high court and his associate justices have issued a declaration that the proposed law, with its new oath, would interfere with the independence of the court.

DOLPHIN SAILS FOR WASHINGTON.

Three Monitors and a Transport Are Yet at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., February 23.—The dispatch boat Dolphin sailed for Washington this afternoon.

This leaves the monitors Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite and the transport Fern still in port.

BIBLE READING.

Mrs. Margaret Reed will conduct the Bible reading for the Atlanta South Side Women's Christian Temperance Union Thursday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, in the stewards' room of Trinity church. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

TURKEY WILL GIVE UP THE ISLAND TO GREECE

Foreign Vice Consuls at Retimo Make the Announcement—The Information Causes a Great Sensation, and General Rejoicing Takes Place Throughout Crete.

Canea, February 24.—The foreign vice consuls at Retimo announce that the Turkish government has made the declaration that they will accept the annexation of the island of Crete to Greece.

This will mean the termination of the war now going on in the island, and although it has been generally recognized that this would be the ultimate end of the struggle, the announcement has caused great surprise.

The news is hailed with delight all over Crete and will spread astonishment in all the parts of the civilized world.

The pressure that has been brought to bear upon the Turkish government in order to gain this decision cannot be known at this time.

The hand of the powers is believed to be plainly discernable in it, however.

BIG MEETING FOR CRETE.

Many Letters Read and Speeches Made for the Cause in New York—Cablegram Sent to King George.

New York, February 23.—Under the auspices of Atlantis, the Greek newspaper of this city, a mass meeting was held in

Chickering hall last night to express sympathy for the Cretans and the Greeks in their contest against Turkey. The hall was fairly well filled when the meeting opened.

J. Bleeker Miller was announced as the chairman of the meeting, A. C. Evangelidis as secretary. Among the vice presidents were Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, and Hon. Seth Lowe, Hon. Charles A. Dana, W. R. Hearst, General L. F. DeCassola and the Hon. Theo. Sutor.

Senator George Hearst, of Massachusetts, sent a letter, the reading of which was received with loud applause. He wrote:

"The powers of Europe ought to let Greece and the Greeks alone, and the warring, setting Turkish crescent will no longer shed its baneful light over the beautiful island of Crete."

Dr. Parkhurst, who is ill, sent a letter in which he said:

"My whole soul is stirred by the heartless wrong that has been done the chivalrous spirit of liberty. Europa protects the Turk in the slaughter of Christians, but slaughters the Greek for trying to protect the compatriot from Turkish devilishness."

The Rev. James Crystal, the Hon. R. S. Thayer, of Washington, delivered stirring addresses.

The other speakers were Willard Howard, Slogon Kretoff Vatrulsky, a Bulgarian, who is now studying at Harvard college; Dr. Hlatian, an Armenian, and Miss Wilhelmina Armstrong, a former missionary in the east.

Resolutions of sympathy were adopted and a cablegram of sympathy was sent to King George of Greece.

HENRY R. GIBSON, WHO WANTS TO SET CUBA FREE.

Henry R. Gibson has reached the crowning point of his political life. His speech in congress yesterday did the work. He has waited for the opportunity long and patiently. It came when he was fast falling into despair and today his name is on every tongue.

The Cuban resolution has been prepared for months. In fact Gibson made speeches favoring the freedom of Cuba before he went to congress; he was much enthused over the subject; he wanted to organize a company of mountaineers among his east Tennessee constituency to cross to the island and fight the bloody Spaniards.

He would do anything to save the noble Cubans.

"They have been under the vile suppression and domination of Spain long enough," he would say in his speeches.

"They must have freedom, absolute freedom, nothing short of that will be acceptable."

Gibson is wild on the subject of Cuba; it is his pet theme and hobby. His feelings have been pent up for months, and yesterday he gave vent to them in the red-hot resolutions which he introduced in congress.

When the little congressman began to read them the people in the galleries wondered what was coming next.

The question in every lip was: "Who is the little man with the long black mustache?"

"Why, that's Gibson, of Tennessee," came the reply from those who knew the man and have seen him since he made his debut in the halls of congress.

Henry R. Gibson represents the second congressional district of Tennessee. He is the most unique piece of timber in national politics today and the laughing stock of congress.

His career has been a wonderful one—from commissary clerk in General Hooker's regiment to the halls of congress.

His progress has been slow but sure. His district is composed of eleven counties. They lie in the east Tennessee mountains and their inhabitants are poor and uneducated, but honest.

The secret of his success is that he is one of them. In his campaigns he goes over the district on foot. He stops with the plain mountain people and shares with them their little bite to eat; he takes the babies on his knee and bounces them to sleep. He is looked upon as the grandest and greatest man in the world, and he is elected to congress from year to year by a majority which it is impossible for a democrat to overcome.

When Gibson came to Tennessee he had absolutely nothing. He was born in Maryland and had lived a few years in South Carolina. He heard of Knoxville and located there. Beginning the practice of law he soon came to defend mountaineers before the United States court. This gave him a wide acquaintance with the country and mountain people whom he wished to cultivate. He was given a federal appointment. This office was secured for him through the efforts of Judge L. C. Hook, who was at that time the representative of the district in congress. Gibson filled the office well. He won the confidence of the people and when his time was over he was elected chancellor—the division embraced almost the entire district which he now represents in congress, and he became better acquainted with the people.

In the meantime he had represented himself to be an ex-federal soldier and had been elected to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and was commander of the local post at Knoxville.

Time wore on and Gibson worked hard. He had something better in view; to be a congressman was the height of his ambition.

In a few years Judge Hook died and his son, John C. Hook, who was at that time doorkeeper of the house of congress, was elected to fill out his father's unexpired term.

He was a young man scarcely past the constitutional age. His short term in congress proved that the district had made no mistake; he filled his father's seat with honor and dignity. He was then nominated to succeed himself and was easily elected.

All this time Gibson was planning his own election. The time came in 1894 and

SMITH HAS STIRRED ATLANTA SOCIETY TO ITS DEPTHS

SMITH ON SOCIETY

To Its Hollowness and Frivolities the Erstwhile Social Star Ascribes His Sudden Downfall.

CASH KEEPS YOU IN THE SWIM

He Says the Fellow Who Puts Up the "Stuff" Is the Only "King Bee."

HIS NEW QUARTERS IN THE JAIL

A Reporter Is Admitted to His Apartments and He Tells a Most Interesting Story of His Career in Atlanta. He, However, Says It Gave Him the Best It Had for the Money.

Otis O. Smith, the dethroned society star, spent last night in the Fulton county jail. He was taken there yesterday afternoon and placed in a room upstairs, over the office of the prison, and not locked up in one of the cells. A new single bedstead was provided for him by his friends. In the same room on a cot slept the noted prisoner, A. E. Drought.

This morning Smith admitted a representative of The Evening Constitution to his apartments and told a most interesting story of his life in Atlanta society, a story replete with social lessons and experiences and adorned with a healthy moral.

He was in bed when the reporter entered the room. On the head of the bed was his nobby and stylish wearing apparel. His sky-blue underwear hung gracefully over his head, and his pink shirt, with link sleeve buttons, his four-in-hand scarf and his fashionable suit all occupied a place on the extemporized dressing case.

Smith did not hesitate to talk about his downfall and the cause which led to it. It was society.

SMITH'S SOCIAL CAREER.

"You see," he said, "I did not at first intend to defraud any one. I was in the swim and it took cash to keep in the tide. I do not like to arraign society, but I am forced to talk about it when I discuss the real cause of my downfall. I have been asked why I did not go along and do the best I could on my legitimate income, which was about \$1,200 a year. But it takes money to hold a place in society—in Atlanta. If you do not put up the stuff you are not appreciated. So long as you pay for the fun you are a king bee, but the moment you do not get in the push with the cash you are nobody. I was in the push and I had to get money to hold my own. It took money to pay for theater parties, Germans, suppers, flowers and other presents, and I was like the fellow who had hold of a galvanic battery—I couldn't let go. After I once started I had to keep it up or I was lost."

THE HOLLOWNESS OF SOCIETY.

"There is nothing real or tangible in this society business," Smith continued. "There is no genuine friendship. You are appreciated for what you do in the way of entertaining and giving pleasure. The fellow who comes to the front with the most in the way of giving the girls a nice time is the biggest man in the ring. Let him sleep up and he is soon in the background. But as I said, I have no arraignment to make of Atlanta society. I paid my way and it gave me the best it had."

HE HAD TO HOLD ON.

"There is another feature to my case," he went on. "From a business point of view, I never intended to wrong anybody. I had real estate holdings and I had to keep them. I soon saw that it would be my only way out of the hole. If there had been no real estate slump, and no falling off in values, I believe I would have been able to pay all I owed. When I was finally told that I was detected I said that if given a chance I would go to work and pay back every dollar I had appropriated. But another method was taken, and here I am in prison. What I ought to have done was to stand pat and made no confession. I am ready to take my just punishment like a man. Some day I may live it down and take a new and better start in life. "To once have sinned is no such foul disgrace."

HIS PRELIMINARY TRIAL.

No day has yet been set for Smith's preliminary trial. The warrant under which he was arrested for embezzlement was sworn out by Mr. H. H. Cabanis, the president of the Georgia Security and Banking Company, and not Attorney Daley, as has been stated.

So far no effort to effect a settlement with the concerns with which he is short has materialized. Smith's people have little means and it does not seem probable that he will be able to make good the amount he has taken.

THE CANTATA REHEARSED.

The gentlemen who are to sing in the chorus of the Queen Esther Cantata are requested to meet for rehearsal tonight at 74 North Broad street at 8 o'clock.

The Texas legislature has passed a law that prohibits the buying and selling of pistols. What will a Texas gentleman carry in his hip pocket?—Waycross Herald.

SOUND MONEY LEAGUE.

ORGANIZATION BEING PERFECTED AND A CONFERENCE HELD.

State Leagues Will Be Organized All Over the Country and the Work Actively Pushed at All Times.

New York, February 24.—At the conference of the Sound Money League to be held today in the rooms of the chamber of commerce, it is expected that the following cities will be represented: St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn.

The meeting is to adopt a constitution and to elect officers. Henry Henz, chairman of the committee on organization, will call the meeting to order, after which it is expected that George E. Leighton, of St. Louis, will be presiding officer. There will be a morning and afternoon session.

Besides the delegates, twenty-five prominent sound money advocates have been invited to attend as guests. The proposed constitution of the league constitutes an executive committee of twenty-three members, to be composed of the president, eleven vice presidents and eleven additional executive committeemen. The country will be divided into eleven districts, each to be in charge of its respective vice president.

Each state will have its state league, and there will be local leagues for counties and towns. The vice presidents and the additional executive committeemen are expected to be chosen about equally from republicans and sound money democrats.

FEDERAL TROOPS BEATEN

INSURRECTIONISTS IN BAHIA ARE CONQUERING ALL BEFORE THEM.

Uruguay Is Now Protecting Against the Organizing of Revolutionary Groups on the Brazilian Border.

New York, February 24.—The Herald's special from Buenos Ayres says:

Rio Janeiro advises state that the fanatical insurrectionists in Bahia have defeated the federal troops in an important engagement. The government has disclosed a serious conspiracy formed by monarchists in Sao Paulo. It is also stated in official circles that news of an invasion of Manas by Peruvian troops has been received. The financial and commercial situation has been somewhat complicated by the failure of the government to obtain a new loan in Europe.

The Uruguay minister in Rio Janeiro has made a strong protest to the government against the organization of revolutionary groups on the Brazilian border.

The secretary of the minister of marine was badly wounded in Rio Janeiro yesterday by a person of bad reputation. The cause of the attack of the official is not known.

A DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL.

Krasnoff Orchestra Upholds Its Well Established Reputation.

Social Circle, Ga., February 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The crowning social event of the season was a musical entertainment given last evening under the auspices of the Social Circle orchestra and brass band. Our town may well feel proud of its orchestra, which is always ready when called upon to give a performance of the highest order. Their leader is Mr. S. L. Krasnoff. The other members, five Spearman brothers, are also splendid musicians.

The programme as rendered last evening is as follows:

March—"Cotterle," Weaver—Brass band.

Piano Duo—"Mrs. C. A. Whitehead and Mrs. E. H. Hunsell."

"The Wonderful Gun, Negro Absurdity"—W. H. Lloyd, Jr., and M. F. Hart, Jr.

"Andalusia Waltz," Le Thiere—Orchestra.

Cornet Solo—"Prismatic," Robinson—T. P. Spearman.

"Congress Stump Speech"—S. L. Krasnoff.

Clarinet Solo—"Sparkling Dew Drops," Blancheteau—George Spearman.

"King Cotton March," Spearman—Brass band.

"Razzle-Dazzle Overture"—Ferazz—Orchestra.

Song—"The Coon Band," Smith—T. P. Spearman.

"La Paloma," Spanish Fantasia—Bowman—Orchestra.

Song—"Little Darling, Now Goodbye"—Mrs. M. H. Hunsell.

"A Harshfield Sermon"—M. F. Hurst, Jr.

Violin and Piano Duo—"Blue Bells of Scotland"—S. L. Krasnoff and Mrs. E. W. Mansfield.

"Waldteufel Waltz"—Albert—Orchestra.

"The Telephone Lecture"—M. F. Hurst, Jr.

Finale—"La Marseillaise," French melody—Brass band.

CREDIT MEN WILL MEET.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock a meeting of the credit men of the city will be held in the rooms of the chamber of commerce. The meeting will be held for the purpose of discussing the advisability of forming a local branch of the national association of the credit men.

Mr. R. F. Bocock, who is the secretary of the national association, will be present and will address those who attend the meeting. The business men of the city hope, by the forming of the association, to do away with much of the abuse of the system which has been practiced in past years.

Like Pets in a Poultry Yard.

Bacteriology is a science that gives the greatest pleasure to students, and they are invariably keenly enthusiastic, says an English journal. To have a fine colony of diphtheria or cholera germs in a flourishing condition is a source of great pride to experts, and they inspect the various germ families in their possession with more than the pride of a poultry fancier making a round of his yard. Just now it is a very distressing pleasure, among bacteriologists to have specimens of the bubonic plague bacillus. Of course they are expensive and difficult to present to obtain in England, while in the United States there is to be only one man who has the bacillus. They may, of course, become easily available as cholera or typhoid microbes, but that will not be yet, and many people will pray—never. It is not pleasant to think that a slight accident may result in the implanting of the bacteriologist's germs in the most fruitful soil, instead of their remaining in his laboratory to work out their destiny in the cause of experimental science.

ONLY ASHES ARE THEY

Some More of Smith's Letters Discovered and Quickly Consigned to the Flames.

NOT SENT TO THE WRITERS

As Were the Others Which Created Such Consternation in Local Society Circles.

A BONFIRE OF TENDER MISSIVES

They Were Found Among His Private Papers at the Leyden House—Those Who Wrote Them in Other Days May Now Have Their Pears Set at Rest. They Were Not Read.

The story of the letters which Otis O. Smith, the eclipsed social star, did not burn, told exclusively in The Evening Constitution yesterday afternoon, created quite a sensation in local society circles. There is another story of a lot of missives of the same tender nature, which will be read with absorbing interest and great satisfaction by those who penned them in other days.

As stated in The Evening Constitution yesterday, Mr. J. W. English, Jr., Mr. T. B. Felder and Mr. Fulton Colville went to the Leyden house, where Smith formerly resided, and inspected the prisoner's private papers. This was done for the purpose of trying to discover if there were any bogus stock certificates which he had issued and not disposed of. No such certificates were found, but some other papers of a very interesting character were discovered.

There was a valise "just packed," as Mr. English expressed it, "with notes and letters which had been written to Smith by young ladies in the city." They were not sent to the writers, as some documents of a similar character were by a friend of Smith's, but were consigned to the flames. The letters which had been returned to the writers had caused such widespread consternation that it was deemed the very best thing to reduce these to a heap of ashes. There were several hundred of them, and if they had been distributed to those whose signatures they bore there is no telling what might have occurred.

DAINTILY PERFUMED MISSIVES.

The letters found in the valise were all addressed in the handwriting of ladies and there was about them a delicate perfume which "stole softly" over the senses. Many of the bundles were tied with bits of ribbon and were arranged according to dates. The committee which destroyed these letters wishes it distinctly understood that not one of the missives was read. They were not even opened, but were thrown into the grate as they were.

In speaking of the bon fire of billets doux Mr. English said that he wishes the action of the committee published so as to set at rest the minds of those maidens fair who knew they had written to Smith, but had not received their epistles in the batch of returned letters.

Smith himself does not like the inspection of his private papers and thinks no one had the right to molest them. Now, however, that the tell-tale little notes are only ashes, he may be better satisfied. He has intimated an intention to "burn the bridges behind him," and the burning of these letters may be regarded as a beginning in that direction. In the words of the poet, these sweet reminders of life and cash—hardly spent are now "Ashes! Ashes! Ashes!" And there is no telling how many ladies in Atlanta are heartily glad of it.

HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

A new idea in wall decoration is to suspend Oriental rugs behind cozy corners, and tapestry of India made in studios. This is particularly effective when the colorings are rich and dark and the room is a cold one.

This spring the hangings are charming, and one may be blamed for not knowing what to choose. Silk, linen and cotton all play their part, and one can scarcely believe that the primary colors could be the foundation for the variety and gorgeousness of the shades displayed.

Denim appears with richer colorings and more varied uses than ever. It comes in cream white, deep blue, rich brown, sage green and a deep red, and is used for hangings for walls or windows, coverings for couches or beds, table covers or floor covering. It is a good idea to put a border around the article by putting on a strip wrong side out, and of course, it admits of embroidery in infinite variety.

The very latest window and vestibule hangings in lace are called panels, and have a mere suggestion of fullness. The design is bordered all around with a set in the center. They must, however, be almost plain to show their beauty.

Unvarnished, unvarnished frames of white pine or cedar are considered very artistic. They harmonize with the Japanese prints so much used now. They can be procured at any of the Japanese stores for 25 cents.

In spite of the alarmists who have proclaimed that wrought and bent iron work was disappearing from the decorative world, it is still used for candlesticks, lamps and brackets, for cozy corners, hanging plant boxes, window screens, etc.

Candies and candelabra still hold their own as table decorations, their shades harmonizing with the color scheme. To place each one on a jeweled dolly enhances the effect.

Comfort for Mother and Babe.

A French inventor has perfected a device for carrying babies which will recommend itself to mothers. It consists of a sort of canvas hammock large enough to hold the child on a comfortable pillow, and swung by bands from the nurse's shoulders. The little one can lie snug and happy while its nurse's hands are free to attend to its wants.

SAY IT'S A FARGE.

TALK ABOUT THE EFFORT TO ABOLISH ALMSHOUSE INSPECTOR.

County Commissioners Declare There Is Nothing Wrong with Appointment of Chief Verner and That He Will Remain.

The county commissioners take the action of the two ex-policemen, Bradley and Herrington, in trying to abolish the alms-house inspector as a farce. Those who were seen about the matter this morning would say very little about it. "There is nothing to say," was Mr. Forrest Adair's reply.

"There is positively nothing in it," said Mr. Walter Brown.

But if the office of inspector of applications to the alms-house is abolished it will be done by the commissioners. If the county police force is reinstated, then this office may be done away with. If not, then it will continue.

The finance committee created this office and fixed the salary. Judge Rosser objected to it, but when a vote was called it was passed.

There will be no heated discussion at the next meeting of the commissioners, as the majority of them are in favor of the position and of the man holding it.

Walter Brown said this morning: "I don't think there will be any litigation about the matter. This office saves the county large sums every year. It is a position that some competent man must look after."

"We are not running the county to suit these two men," said one of the commissioners this morning. "If 'Roxie' should say that Judge Newman must resign it would mean about the same thing."

Chief Verner was selected by the commissioners to hold this new office. He pleases the commissioners in the performance of his duties and it is with them whether they abolish it or not.

The commissioners will pay no attention to the matter. If a petition is filed, as Herrington and Bradley say they intend to do, of course the county attorney will take the case in hand. They are all of the one opinion that the talk of these two men is idle prattle.

DIRECTORS MAKE ANSWER

THEY SAY THE GEORGIA SECURITY COMPANY IS SOLVENT.

Will File a Bill, and Colonel Felder Says That Rambo and Sloan Will Be Held Accountable for Their Charges.

The directors of the Georgia Security and Banking Company will today file their answer to the allegations made by Charles D. Sloan and S. D. Rambo, asking that a receiver be appointed for the company.

The answer to the charges made says that the charges of insolvency are absolutely false. That their allegations that the affairs of the company have been mismanaged is without foundation.

"I don't think there is any judge in the country who would grant a receiver under the circumstances," said Hon. T. B. Felder, one of the directors and of the firm of Anderson, Felder & Davis, who will file the answer of the company.

"That isn't all," said Mr. Felder, "if the men who brought these accusations are solvent at the time the court renders its decision, they will have to answer a damage suit."

"As for the affairs of the company being mismanaged, the only grounds for this is that Otis Smith has been accused of defaulting the company. This man was recognized around the city as an honest person and held many positions of trust. It is true that he will be short between \$3,000 and \$5,000, but this amount has been secured by Smith giving the company a deed to property and other equities around the city. The Georgia Security and Banking Company will lose very little if anything as the result of this defaultation."

"The directors of the company are in no way disturbed over this litigation, but will push the case they intend to bring against these petitioners to the end. We will push it in every court there is, if these petitioners have anything that they can give up."

The petition that was presented to the court yesterday by Charles Sloan and S. D. Rambo asking that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the affairs of the Georgia Security and Banking Company. They claim that the company is insolvent, and base their allegations on the ground that they have been defaulted out of a large sum of money by Otis Smith.

The hearing of the petition has been set for the 27th of this month.

LECTURE TONIGHT.

There will be a lecture at the Grady hospital tonight on the physiology of digestion.

PINE TREE PRODUCTS.

The sawmill follows in the wake of the turpentine gatherer.

The cones of certain species of pine are sometimes eaten as food.

A kiln to afford 100 barrels of tar should burn about eight or nine days.

The inner bark of the pine tree is in certain sections of the country made into rope.

The yellow pine is one of the most valuable woods in the country, and is used largely for ship building and house timber.

The yellow pine tree often attains a height of seventy feet and upward, though rarely more than two feet in diameter.

An essential oil obtained by distillation of the leaves or needles has medicinal virtues attributed to it by some German practitioners.

Immense quantities of "pitch pine" grown in the southern states are exported to Great Britain and the West Indies. It is very durable and polishes well.

The "loblolly" pine of the backwoods-men, grows on the southern "pine barrens." It grows eighty to ninety feet high, sometimes having a girth of six or eight feet.

There is a species of pine tree which grows in California, and known as the giant pine, or sugar pine, which is the largest of the pine genus, often rising to a height of 300 feet, with a trunk twenty to thirty feet in girth.

TWO NEW ORDINANCES

Tax Committee Will Report on the Fruit Stand and Bucket Shop Questions.

ORDINANCES COVER BOTH LINES

Fruit Men Must Not Occupy More Than Two Feet and Must Move the Stands at Night.

WILL HAVE DEMORALIZING EFFECT

The Bucket Shop Men Will Be Put Under the High License Law and Will Be Required to Pay as Much as \$200 License Annually—Committee Meets This Afternoon.

Fruit stands and "bucket shop" agencies will receive the attention of the tax committee this afternoon. The present ordinances do not govern these two industries to the satisfaction of the members of the city council.

As it now is, the fruit stands are continually infringing on the law and the "bucket shop" agencies are not covered by any law. It is for the purpose of regulating these matters that the tax committee will hold a special meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Two ordinances have been drawn up and will be presented to the city council next Monday. If the tax committee finds that they are effective.

The fruit stand question seems to have been quite puzzling. During the past few years various measures have been passed with a view to controlling them. But there always seemed to be a loophole somewhere by which the laws were evaded, and today many of the vendors are occupying twice as much space as was originally intended.

Members of the tax committee think they have struck a solution of the problem now. The following ordinance will be read and a report prepared for the next council meeting:

FRUIT STAND ORDINANCE.

"Be it further ordained by the city council, That from and after the passage of this ordinance no licensee shall issue to any person, firm or corporation, to carry on or run a fruit stand on any of the streets or sidewalks of the city of Atlanta unless such person, firm or corporation has a store room in connection with such fruit stand, into which the stock of fruit and the stand upon which the stock is displayed shall be removed from the sidewalks each and every night, and in no case shall any such stand or the fixtures thereof occupy or project more than two feet from the wall of the building to which it is supposed to be connected, and a violation of this ordinance will work a revocation of the license."

BUCKET SHOP MEN MUST PAY.

In the case of the "bucket shop" agencies, there has never been an ordinance which would make them liable to license, in view of the fact that these agencies would only solicit business on the ground that the patron would transmit all money. The city council members do not look with much favor on this "industry," therefore a high license has been called for.

The tax committee will recommend that the following ordinance be passed to cover these cases:

That on and after the passage of this ordinance all agents or agencies for brokers in futures, investors, speculators having an office in the city of Atlanta for the purpose of soliciting business for such brokers in futures, investors, speculators, shall be required to pay a license of \$200 per annum.

FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

The Cars Take a Different Track from the Engine and a General Smash-Up Is the Result.

Woodstock, Ga., February 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The northbound freight train was wrecked here this morning.

The engine continued on the main track, but the second car took the sidetrack, which caused the cars to pile up across both tracks, throwing the cars down the embankment on both sides and causing a general smash-up of many cars. No one was hurt.

A SONG OF HOPE.

The yesterdays we have always, Tomorrow's never come. The bright today soon slips away And brings the grave to some. Hope with a smile points on the while, Time heals the wounds of sorrow, And ere today has flown away We're looking for tomorrow—We're looking for tomorrow.

If life's a lie, as some folks cry, Why weep because it goes? The flowers sleep on cold wait their dawn Beneath the winter's snows. Hope points the way beyond the day, Time brings sunrise to sorrow, While shadows creep we fall asleep, To wake again tomorrow—To wake again tomorrow.

Should we fear each coming year, And wonder what 'twill bring? The flowers in fall heed nature's call To sleep, but bloom in spring. Beyond the night there shines a light That earth sometimes may borrow; At heaven's gates an angel waits To greet us there tomorrow—To greet us there tomorrow.

Away with grief, the petty thing That fills our lives with gloom; Let's laugh at death who takes our breath And leads us from the tomb. If hope be right, beyond the night We'll hear no more of sorrow, But rise again with clearer brain To greet a glad tomorrow—To greet a glad tomorrow.

—R. L. Cary, Jr.

Our Own Steve Crane.

Cerulean azure blazed in the ambient void and a crimson haze hung quivering over all like a web of blood. Soft, incandescent glows of sapphire yellow fused with the horizon's flare and a ball of asbestic-colored fire blazed fiercely and floated lazily afar.

A lightning flash rent the heavens from top to bottom, the ball of the fire quaked and burst asunder a myriad of burning splinters flew throughout the universe, swift rings of light rent in infinite circles and dwindled to a disappearing speck afar, the onrushing echoes brought whispers of mighty noises, vast vibrations penetrated space, the solar system went wild and raced in mad procession, the treasured thunders of heaven burst forth—At just then the knocked-out pugilist awoke.

JACK GRAY A DESPERADO

HE TERRORIZES THE PEOPLE OF TAMPA AND IS JAILED.

Threatened the Lives of Several Citizens and the Women Folks Were Very Much Frightened—Was Caught in a Loft.

Jack Gray, a desperate sort of white fellow, is languishing behind the bars of Fulton county jail and from reports it seems that he has got himself in serious trouble. He is said to have terrorized a whole community and made threats that he would kill several people.

Gray created a furore in Tampa, the little settlement west of the city, near Bolton, last Monday night and yesterday. He seemed bent on a rampage and he succeeded in frightening all of the women folks to distraction, and the men in the vicinity were scared badly by the desperate threats and acts of Gray.

It seems that the man has been living quietly about Tampa several months. He was looked upon as a quietly disposed sort of fellow, but it now turns out that the reverse is true of his nature. He appears to have become crazed Monday night and suddenly he broke forth in a storm of fury and proceeded to startle the little village by his loud talk and attempts to do persons bodily harm.

He tried to vent his spleen on C. E. Smith and others, who reside at Tampa, and after frightening everybody about the settlement he hid in the loft of a house, from which a posse of men forcibly took him yesterday morning and turned him over to the officers of the law. Bailiff Williams, of Judge Fisher's court, swore out warrants for Gray and he was arraigned before the justice yesterday and ordered transferred to the county jail, where he will be held for trial on several serious charges.

BURGLARIES LAST NIGHT.

FOUR CASES REPORTED AT THE POLICE STATION THIS MORNING.

A Good Hunt Made in Dr. Curtis's Drug Store—Three Other Places Entered and Good Stolen—Detectives Investigating.

There have been several burglaries in the city during the past three or four nights, and the detectives will soon have another gang of midnight thieves behind the bars.

Last night the drug store of Dr. W. M. Curtis, at the corner of Mitchell and Forsyth streets, was entered by burglars and a small amount of goods stolen. At this place the burglars seem to have made the biggest haul. They forced open a door with an ax, and it was left in the store with blood and feathers upon it, showing that they had killed chickens with it. Besides the goods taken they got into the safe and stole about \$40 in cash and stamps.

The store of the C. D. Kenny Tea Company, at No. 119 Whitehall street, was entered about 9 o'clock, but the thief was frightened away before he could make a haul.

Isaac B. Eubank's grocery store was entered, at No. 31 Mitchell street, and a few goods taken.

H. S. Blackhall's grocery store, at No. 150 Whitehall street, was robbed in the same way of a small amount of groceries.

The city detectives are investigating all of the cases.

GENERAL AND PERSONAL.

Mississippi papers are remarking upon the unusual fatality of the grip epidemic among the negroes of their state and attribute it to impudence and exposure when the first attack of the disease is suffered.

Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., has just received a pretty birthday present from her father, William D. Sloan, in the way of a house worth \$25,000. They are members of New York's "400."

The extent of the Indian famine may be judged by the fact that the state legislature has passed a bill to give the Indian government for the home government 1,320,000 "on relief," i. e., employed on public works to keep them from starvation.

Senator John Sherman once said of the newspaper reporter: "He is the greatest cynic of the century and the most interested in him always, respect him generally, and fear him sometimes. But I never cease to wonder at his resourcefulness in searching for news."

Owing to the extremely rigid censorship over the Russian press, it has not been known in the city until recently that Dr. Sergius Sawoffsky has been appropriately selected as one of the surgeons to remove that much-talked-of bony excrescence on the czar's head.

Hon. Thomas E. Felder, one of the most prominent of Atlanta's lawyers, and an honored member of the state legislature, was in the city yesterday, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Doughty, on Greene street. Mr. Felder returned to Atlanta at 11:30 last night—Augusta Chronicle.

Miss Elizabeth Thornton is the guest of Mrs. A. E. Thornton, in Atlanta—LaGrange Graphic.

Mrs. J. C. Brooks returned last night from a few days visit to her sister, Mrs. Harry Sharp, in Atlanta—Griffin Call.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bolton, in Mt. Zion district, at 12 o'clock Sunday last, Mr. John D. Dickinson, of Douglasville, and Miss Lulu J. Bolton, were happily united by marriage. Rev. J. A. Drewry officiating. After the ceremony a superb feast was spread to which the guests present did full justice.—Griffin Call.

Colonel C. P. Goodyear returned yesterday from Aransas Pass, Tex., where he has a large contract. The call is greatly pleased with the success he has had in his work and the following extracts from the report of H. C. Ripley, civil engineer, Galveston, Tex., upon a survey of the bar channel at Aransas Pass, Tex., made to Mr. Goodyear, February 15, 1897, the survey having been made February 1 and 2, 1897.—Brun



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PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Adve. Bldg. Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., February 24, 1907.

HE TALKS LIKE AN AMERICAN.

The position assumed by General Fitzhugh Lee, consul general at Havana, will be approved by every patriotic American. He talks like a Lee—he acts like an American.

As announced in yesterday's Constitution, General Lee cabled his resignation to the department of state, and has been induced to withdraw it only upon the assurance that his leaving Havana at this time would leave American citizens unprotected, as his successor, if named by the present administration, could not reach Havana before the change in administration.

General Lee protests in ringing words against the brutal treatment of American citizens in Cuba by the Spaniards, upon which the department of state has looked with supreme and mortifying indifference, ignoring the appeal of the consul general in his demand for protection from the Spanish government.

Of all the black spots on the record of the administration, the most humiliating is that of the Cleveland-Olney policy with reference to Cuba.

It has sacrificed the rights of American citizenship; the glory of the flag, and the honor of the country.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

It is sometimes well to see ourselves as others see us.

A correspondent of The London Telegraph writing to his paper about the recent masquerade ball in New York makes the following comment:

"There is much in the social condition of this great republic to cause real anxiety. The gaps are too broad. It is said on good authority that the total number of rich families, despite the great difference of population, is only a little larger than in Britain, and their aggregate wealth is less, and yet the disparities of condition excite here far deeper feeling. But there is reason for this. In the United Kingdom the law does not interfere to enrich the towns at the expense of the country, to impoverish the farm in order to aggrandize the factory, to pollardize the west and enrich the view of favoring the north and east, to make wealthy the manufacturer at the cost of the consumer, whereas the law does step in to lay the burden of taxation on the shoulders best able to bear it. Here everything the poor man buys is made dearer in order that some rich man may be made richer. In every way the rich man is taxed in England, living or dying; in every way he escapes in the United States. Trusts and tariffs fleece the people of the rural districts and the poor everywhere for the benefit of the capitalist—and, so far as tariffs are concerned, the next government and congress actually propose to make matters still worse. The true inwardness of the outcry is that it is a question of how deep there is sinking in to the conscience of the American people the wrong that has been and is being perpetrated. A loud cry will rise to heaven by and by that of the manufacture of millions by acts of congress and defiance of law must cease."

While the foregoing criticism is not exactly agreeable, it cannot be denied that the correspondent's observations are in the main correct and that corporate wealth is fast becoming a dangerous evil in our land.

ANOTHER POETIC BREAK.

Unless the criticisms pronounced upon Mr. Alfred Austin do the laureate a very great injustice there is more genuine poetry in his silence than in his songs. Since the first ambitious but ill-fated effort of the laureate some few months ago, in connection with Dr. James's raid upon the Dutch republic, very little has been heard of Mr. Austin. In restraining his poetic ardor the laureate has not only displayed rare judgment, but greatly endeared himself to the reading public.

Unable to endure this wise restraint any longer, however, Mr. Austin has created another discord in the world's harmony by writing a poem entitled "The Conversion of Winchendale." What a rare theme for a poet! What infinite possibilities of melody are stored up in its rhythmic syllables! And yet in spite of this happy inspiration the laureate has made a dismal failure of the job. There is absolutely no hope for Mr. Tennyson's successor.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

Should a physician who is habitually under the influence of strong drink be allowed to practice medicine? This question is suggested by a measure which is now pending in the legislature of Arkansas. As outlined in a brief dispatch from Little Rock the measure proposes to make every intemperate physician in the state surrender the license under which he practices.

In spite of the fact that some objection has been raised to the measure on the

ground that it interferes with personal liberty, there is nevertheless a strong sentiment in its favor throughout the state and indications at present clearly point to its adoption.

While physicians, like other men, are at liberty to drink if they so desire, they should carefully guard themselves against intemperance. When they carry their individual liberty to that extreme they not only interfere with the rights of others, but what is far worse, they jeopardize life itself.

The measure now pending in the Arkansas legislature is a good one. Human life is too precious to be trifled with, and no intemperate physician, however pronounced his skill or reputation, should be allowed to enter the sick room.

Constitutional Amendments.

SONG OF THE CAVALIER.

Thy blessing on my enterprise,
Fair lady of my heart,
And look on me with those fond eyes
Once more before we part.
Ah, fain would I thy favor wear
While squadrons charge and main,
And for that I thy bosom bear
Though we meet not again!

For I have hurled the battle gauntlet
To you, dear lady,
And when the deadliest combats rage
The comfort would I know
Of thou in spirit by my side
Where'er my plume shall wave,
Then blithely might I mount and ride
To glory or the grave!

The chivalry of love and war
In thy bright being blend,
Thy face my life's controlling star
Till both in death shall end;
Constant through every varying mood,
Unmoved by hopes or fears
While in my bosom bounds the blood
Of a race of cavaliers!

Now let me take that hand in mine
And kiss those loving lips
And let nectar rare than the wine
The great Olympian sips,
That kiss shall be my surrump cup
"To horse!" the clarion calls
And I shall glory gain or sup
This night in Stygian halls.

The loving are the daring and
The brave deserve the fair,
And by the brightness of this brand
Thou shalt my triumph share;
Or else the laurel thou shalt wreath
Above this pusillous brow.

Where gales of promise hopeful breathe
Their benedictions nigh!

Montgomery M. Tolson.

MOUNTAIN MEMORIES.

Yesterday while walking on a quiet street, I came upon a little hollow where there is a clump of willows. I noticed that there was a fringe of green on the drooping boughs and thought of my old friends at the foot of Myrtle hill. I remembered how I used to climb that swelling height and watch the dappled dawn when spring-time's earliest blush burned on the brow of the sky. Under a rugged cliff a little brown wren had taken up her abode and we grew to be great cronies. There was something sublime in the faith of the warbling bird that feared not to brave the blasts when the walling winds swept over the hill and lashed to foam the troubled river below. I know that I strolled out there feeling very disconsolate once, and the only living thing to greet me was that little bright-eyed bird chirping cheerily.

I gave me new heart and as I came down the hill I caught the sheen on the brave old willows and it seemed to me to be a harbinger of hope. I thought if those creatures of fate could move onward in their allotted spheres with such implicit trust, how foolish and wicked it was in me, grieved with so many superior endowments, to fail or falter in my faith and trust in the great Creator of all things. Just as I reached the bridge the sun shone out through a rift in the leaden clouds and flashed a smile of joy upon the waters that quivered with grateful delight. How inspiring were these little insignificant occurrences to me. I had gone out to commiserate with my downcast spirits all alone and I had been refreshed and invigorated in a most unexpected manner.

The serious trouble with most of us is that our hearts become heavy with discontent, and we overlook the minor blessings and complain because all our songs are not set in a major key. We permit despondent feelings to make us wretched and sit down and grieve when we ought to be up and doing and improving every opportunity that God gives us. If we would just think of it a moment in the proper spirit, we have no cause to fear so long as we do right, and do the best we can. The man who does right for the sake of right will find his reward when he is least looking for compensation. He may safely leave all the rest to God. Our perverse natures are at the root of all our troubles. If we feel that we do not deserve His support and protection we cannot enter upon the discharge of our daily duties with the same hopeful zest that we might otherwise. The gray days of life are generally brought about by the clouds that arise from our own misdeeds.

Those blue hills were an inspiration to me so long that I miss keenly their companionship. In my day dreams I gaze far beyond my workaday environment upon those misty heights and I hear the tinkle of the sheep bells on the mountain side far away. Down through vistas where the earliest tints of springtime glow catch the flash and the flow of the river as it winds along between livid cliffs and grassy glades, where the wildwood violets blow and the buttercup fleck with gold the smiling meadows. There are a thousand hands beckoning me away and a thousand voices bidding me join in the joyous revelry on hill and dale. I know not when I shall watch the sun go down beyond Mt. Alto's wooded crest, and search the saffron sea of heaven for evening's earliest star.

But the memory of those wonderful scenes shall endure forever. There I learned a new philosophy that is greater than all the lore of all the ages gone before. It is the philosophy of contentment and an unflinching trust in God. It is a staff to lean upon when the heart is heavy and a light to guide the weary feet when the shadows lie deepest on the rugged paths of mortal life. Rock and tree and flowing water taught me those lessons that are not learned in books. Bird and bee and blossom confirmed me in that simple trustfulness that fears no danger seen or unseen, so long as God is with me. I wish I could stand on Myrtle tonight and dream over again the dreams that were such an inspiration to me. But I have my work to do, and I will content myself with the memory of those past days that meant so much to me.

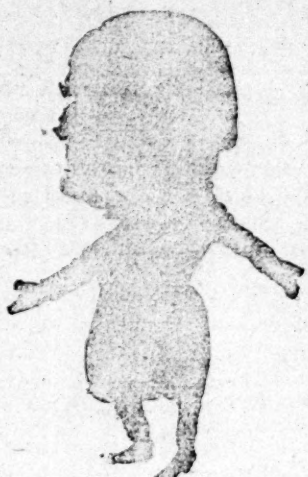
M. M. F.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

I have collected a great many of the words of the immortal George Washington and adapted them to modern political and social conditions. Some of them fit—some don't. As a whole, they show that George was a prophet, and demonstrate pretty surely that we need him in our business at the present time. He sized up succeeding generations with the eye of an expert.

EZRA EASY.

There are four things, which, I humbly conceive, are essential to the well-being. I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States, as an independent



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

power. First—An indissoluble union of the states under one federal head. Second—A sacred regard to public justice. Third—The adoption of a proper peace establishment. Fourth—The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and politics; to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity; and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community. These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independence and natural character must be supported. Liberty is the basis. And whoever would dare to sap the foundation, or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretext he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execration, and the severest punishment which can be inflicted by his injured country.

Republicanism is the phantom of a deluded imagination. On the contrary, laws, under no form of government, are better supported, liberty and property better secured, or happiness more effectually dispensed to mankind.

The aggregate happiness of society, which is best promoted by the practice of a virtuous policy, is, or ought to be, the end of all government.

To be prepared for war, is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.

It is far from my design to intimate an opinion, that heraldry, coat-armour, etc., might not be rendered conducive to public and private uses with us; or that they can have any tendency unfriendly to the purest spirit of republicanism. On the contrary, a different conclusion is deducible from the practice of congress, and the states; all of which have established some kind of armorial devices, to authenticate their official instruments.

Be courteous to all, but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried, before you give them your confidence.

The company in which you will improve most will be least expensive to you.

Associate with men of good quality, if you esteem your own reputation; for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

I believe, that man was not designed by the Allwise Creator, to live for himself alone.

All see, and most admire, the glare which hovers around the external happiness of elevated office. To me, there is nothing



GROVER CLEVELAND.

in it beyond the luster, which may be reflected from its connection with the power of promoting human felicity.

My policy, in our foreign transactions, has been, to cultivate peace with all the world; to observe the treaties with pure and absolute faith; to check every deviation from the line of impartiality; to explain what may have been misapprehended, and correct what may have been injurious to our nation; and having thus acquired the right, to lose no time in acquiring the ability, to insist upon justice being done to ourselves.

The constitution has assigned to the president the power of making treaties, with the advice and consent of the senate. It was doubtless supposed that these two branches of government would combine, without passion, and with the best means of information, those facts and principles upon which the success of our foreign relations will always depend; that they ought not to substitute, for their own conviction, the opinions of others, or to seek truth through any channel but that of a temperate and well-informed investigation.

The friends of humanity will deprecate war, wherever it may appear; and we have experience enough of its evils. In this country, to know that it should not be wantonly or unnecessarily entered upon.

Submit your sentiments with diffidence. A dictatorial style, though it may carry

conviction, is always accompanied with disgust.

I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles—the character of an "honest man."

Nothing is more a stranger to my breath, or a sin that my soul more abhors, than that black and detestable one, of ingratitude.

An adequate provision for the support of the public credit is a matter of high importance to the national honor and prosperity.

Persistence and spirit have done wonders in all ages.

It is among the evils, and perhaps not the smallest, of democratical governments, that the people must feel, before they will see. When this happens, they are roused to action. Hence it is, that those kinds of government are so slow.

The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

My politics are plain and simple. I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it may live most happy; provided it infracts no right, or is not dangerous to others; and that no governments ought to interfere with the internal concerns of others, except for the security of what is due to themselves.

I always believed that an unequivocally free and equal representation of the people in the legislature, together with an effi-



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

cient and responsible executive, was the great pillar on which the preservation of American freedom must depend.

Liberty, when it begins to take root, is a plant of rapid growth.

I think our political system may be compared to the mechanism of a clock, and we should derive a lesson from it: for it answers no good purpose to keep the smaller wheels in order, if the greater one, which is the support and prime mover of the whole, is neglected.

The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered, as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

There is an opinion that parties, in free governments, are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their nature, they are certain, there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

The foundation of our empire was not laid in the gloomy age of ignorance and superstition, but at an epoch when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly defined than at any former period. The researches of the human mind after social happiness have been carried to a great extent; the treasures of knowledge acquired by the ages of philosophers, sages and legislators through a long succession of years are laid open for our use, and the collected wisdom may be happily applied in the establishment of our forms of government. The free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, the progressive refinement of manners, the growing liberty of sentiment, and, above all, the pure and benign light of revelation, have had a mellancholic influence on mankind and increased the



SENATOR CHANDLER.

blessings of society. At this auspicious period the United States came into existence as a nation; and if their citizens should not be completely free and happy the fault will be entirely their own.

Knowledge is, in every country, the surest basis of public happiness. In one, in which the measures of government receive their impressions so immediately from the sense of the community, as in ours, it is proportionately essential. To the security of a free constitution it contributes, in various

ways; by convincing those who are intrusted with the public administration, that every valuable end of government is best answered, by the enlightened confidence of the people; and by teaching the people themselves, to know and to value their own rights, to discern, and provide against the invasions of them, to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority, between



HENRY WATTERSON.

burdens proceeding from a disregard to their convenience, and those resulting from the inevitable exigencies of society, to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first, avoiding the last, and uniting a speedy and temperate vigilance against encroachments, with an inviolable respect to the laws.

True friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity, before it is entitled to the appellation.

A slender acquaintance with the world must convince every man that actions, not words, are the true criterion of the attachment of friends; and that the most liberal professions of good will are very far from being the surest marks of it. I should be happier if my own experience had afforded fewer examples of the little dependence to be placed upon them.

It is not for man to scan the wisdom of providence.

It is the nature of man to be displeased with everything that disappoints a favorite



SENATOR BLACKBURN.

hope or flattering project; and it is the folly of too many of them to condemn without investigating circumstances.



CALVIN S. BRICE.

A good moral character is the first essential in a man. It is therefore highly important to endeavor not only to be learned, but virtuous.

The flattering distinction paid to the anniversary of my birthday, is an honor for which I dare not attempt to express my gratitude.

The consideration that human happiness and moral duty are inseparably connected, will always continue to prompt me to pro-



CONGRESSMAN LIVINGSTON.

mote the progress of the former by inculcating the practice of the latter.

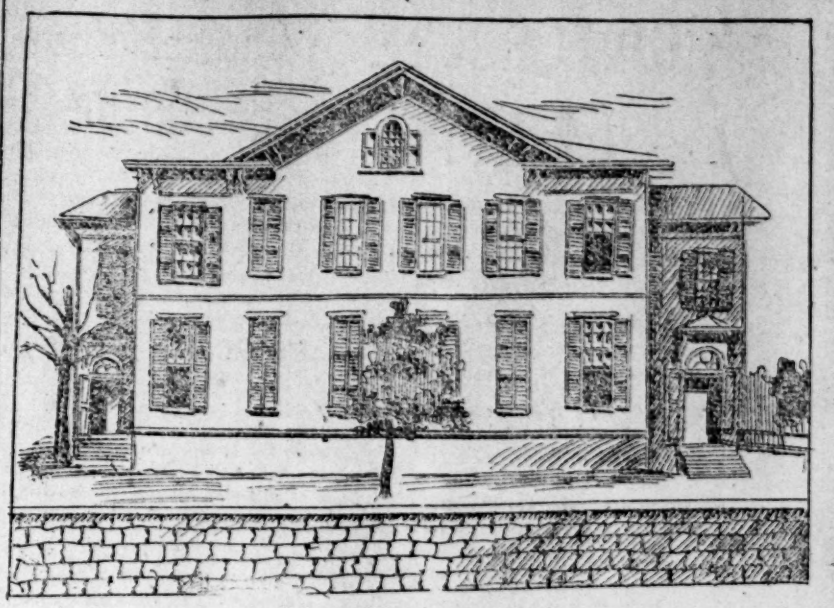
Without virtue, and without integrity, the finest talents and the most brilliant accomplishments can never gain the respect, and conciliate the esteem, of the truly valuable part of mankind.

There are fools in all climates.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

"I understand, Rustier, that your daughter is quite a singer."
"That's lucky; I suppose you will have no difficulty in getting her a position in one of the church choirs in town?"
"She tried that, but it didn't work. Every time she opened her mouth, it made such a draft in the synagog that the congregation caught cold, and she had better resign."

MARIETTA STREET SCHOOL AND ITS GOOD SET OF PUPILS



MARIETTA STREET SCHOOL

Marietta Street school is one of the oldest schools in Atlanta and one with a proud record.

It is a school that has turned out many worthy graduates and is today fitting for future life hundreds of well and carefully educated men and women.

Unlike most schools in Atlanta, however, in spite of the condition that would tend



PROFESSOR A. N. WILSON, Principal of the Marietta Street School.

to make it otherwise, the majority of the pupils are males.

It is a peculiar circumstance for the neighborhood in which the school is situated—one that makes it necessary for many of the scholars to leave school at an early age—and the school is especially on the boys of the school and yet the number of boys and girls are in stated.

The lower grades of this school are crowded and the children are, as a general rule, earnest, hard-working students, and they have a devotion for their school that is most commendable and conducive to good work.

Professor N. A. Wilson, the principal of the school, dilated on the fact of the majority of the pupils being boys. He was quite of the opinion that a war was inevitable somewhere.

However that may be, it speaks well for the city that the necessity for an education is realized by even those who gain it in the face of adverse circumstances.

Marietta street school building is not a new one, but it is a good one. It is well planned and well built. The rooms are large and healthy and the school is altogether possessed of a strong, manly set of boys and a good, cheerful set of girls.

To the wants of these it tends carefully and thoroughly and turns them out in the world with very much of the knowledge that they need.

The school has the full complement of grades and is well attended. At present there are almost five pupils seeking and finding its benefits and they are well presided over by the corps of teachers.

Professor Wilson, in the first place, has had a great deal of valuable experience.

Judge Beck, of the Flint circuit, has ordered the sale of the Wigwam hotel at Indian Springs. It requires nerve for a judge to tackle this hotel, it admittedly having made one judge sweat—Smithville Times.

Washington's birthday was very appropriately celebrated yesterday by the closing of the banks. We need more public holidays, when drafts cannot be presented.—Griffin Sun.

An enterprising Sumter county farmer is engaged to plant fifty acres in cat tail millet. The first thing he should do would be to invent an appliance for muzzling the English sparrow.—Smithville Times.

One who has watched it says marriage is the process by which a woman deprives herself of an escort.—Blackly Observer.

If Tom Reed were accused of saying anything recently, we believe he could easily prove an alibi.—Cartersville Courier.

Mr. A. L. Wilkinson, of Twiggs county, informs The Note Book that Messrs. Gene Matthews and Willie May, both living near his plantation, killed during the recent cold spell a very large rattlesnake with twelve rattles, which is remarkable, owing to the fact that snakes are seldom seen during such extreme cold weather.—Hawkinsville News.

The preachers of New York have been engaged in dissecting Jonah and the whale. A pupil discussion of Jonah and the whale is after all much more desirable than partisan politics from the pulpit.—Blackly Observer.

"Ma's slipper?" Here the adage blent "forget boys a quick believer." That she who gives is far more blessed than he who receives.

The Rustier, in Cedarstone Herald.

In Oklahoma the other day a divorce was granted in two minutes, but the divorces do not state how long it is to run.—Albany Herald.

Editor Trox Bankston has associated with him in running The North Georgia Citizen a music teacher, Mr. Showalter. They will doubtless alternate in their work, and you will soon hear of Trox teaching a music class, do you see.—Marietta Journal.

If your time expires and the paper keeps coming, of course the editor is giving it to you for past favors. If he then presents a bill knock him down.—Tallahassee Democrat.

He has graduated from a college in New York state, and besides his experience in teaching elsewhere, has been trained in various capacities here in Atlanta.

He took charge of the school at a time when a careful, firm hand was needed, and he has brought the school to a degree of perfection that makes it compare favorably with any in the city.

For a while he was assistant superintendent of the whole school system, of which this city can so worthily boast, and thus seeking the more congenial field he went back to his old place at the head of the Marietta street school, where the city has found him such a valuable acquisition to the administration of that most important branch of its work—the education.

The teachers are, too, different in a way from those in the other schools, as only one is a graduate of the high school, which has contributed so largely to the teaching force of the city.

But, to go to the scholars. We find in the first place a lot of boys and girls who are thoroughly devoted to their school and have its good and upbuilding at heart.

And again it can be truthfully said that the scholars of this school have every reason to feel proud of their place of education, for beyond the gratitude they cheerfully give to the teachers, whose constant thought is for them, they are an unusually harmonious and happy set of children.

Games and frolics lighten the toils and promote good fellowship among these and Marietta street has developed the game of football beyond that which is usual for the average school.

The building has in the back and front two large yards that are of inestimable value to the pupils. Here games of football form the chief source of amusement during the non-study hours, and while this game is not played according to the latest college rules, perhaps, it nevertheless gives an amount of pleasure far beyond that which is squeezed from it by the older students in institutions of higher learning.

One general, large, good-natured game is always indulged in and forms the occasion of a spirited rivalry among the participants.

At one time an organized team was got together, but for various reasons it was not deemed exactly advisable to keep it up, and the general game was returned to, and now all the children, and the boys at least, look forward to the noon recess as the hour for this fascinating sport that is such a feature of the day and which adds so much to its rounding out of the boys as one developing not only of body, but of mind.

Marietta street school is one that does good work with a steady watchfulness of the interests to those who are intrusted to it and is ever accomplishing much for those who are fortunate in being within its care.

The teachers in this school are nine in number, and ranging from the seventh grade downward are Misses Pitts, Pitt, Walker, Lupo, Rodney, Davis and Mills. Miss Rodney being the assistant principal, and Professor Wilson, as is usual, teaching the first grade.

As has been said, the upper classes of the school are not as large as the lower one, but it must not be understood that Marietta does not turn out every year a good, well-equipped class of graduates, who are a competent fitted set of young men and young ladies.

It is, in fact, a thoroughly good Atlanta public school, and saying that for it is no small praise.

ACHESON.

CLEANED FROM STATE PRESS SUGGESTIVE STATE STORIES.

LOYLESS WILL BUY IT.

In a show window of the Lazarus jewelry palace is a diamond pin and bracelet valued at \$2,000. They are the costliest ornaments ever seen in Macon, a fact which has been known to the public since yesterday. Mr. Lazarus from a celebrated actress who was forced to part with her jewels. The bracelet is set with 100 or more gems of rare beauty and value, and ranging in size from the smallest to the largest. The pin is crescent shaped and is a perfect blaze of beauty.—Macon News.

CHINABERRY TOPERS.

The robins have come once more. For the past two years these birds have been conspicuous by their absence. Now they have come again as mysterious as they disappeared. Large numbers of them were seen in the suburbs yesterday. This fact is hailed with joy by the small boy. He will get out his air gun again and the policeman will have his hands full.—Columbus Ledger.

THE GREAT WIREGRASS.

Ground has been broken for Poulton's cotton mill and a large force of men are busily engaged in excavating for the foundations. The mill will be a two-story brick structure sixty feet wide and over 200 feet long and 200 looms will be in operation in three months. A much higher grade of goods will be manufactured than in most southern mills. The mill alone promises to double the population of the town during the present year.—Poulton News.

A GREAT BOAR.

Judge S. D. Thompson, of Vienna, has the task of a hog which he recently killed which is ten and one-half inches long. At the age of two years both of the hog's tusks were broken off and the only one that grew out attained the marvelous length mentioned.—Hawkinsville Dispatch.

A PECULIAR CUT OFF.

Wash Porter, a colored man who works for Messrs. Bryan & Foster, the well-known stock dealers, met with a singular accident last Wednesday by which he lost one of his fingers. Wash and Mr. Bryan had started to Rochelle with

THE WHOLE CITY IS WATCHING WITH INTEREST THE STRUGGLE OF THE SCHOOLS

HIGH SCHOOL IN EARNEST

It Organizes To Make a Concentrated Effort for the Library Offered by The Evening Constitution.

THEY WANT THE BOOKS BADLY

Many Votes Cast for Them Already Give Them Hope of Ultimate Success.

A DETERMINED EFFORT IS MADE

Literary Society Meeting Will Continue To Be the Place Where Plans Are Developed and Results Commented Upon—Boys Point Out the Need of Such a Library.

A most important development has taken place in the contest for the library and the bicycle offered by The Evening Constitution.

This has occurred in the Boys' High school. This school has not at any time been near the bottom of the list of votes reviewed, and where they will be in a little while would be hard to tell.

A meeting which was held on Friday afternoon in the school building was the place where a new mode of attack was organized. This meeting was one of the regular sessions of the Literary society that is one of the chief prizes of the Boys' High school.

The usual programme was gone through with the excellence that is characteristic of these meetings, but something unusual was stirring the scholars on this day.

MANY VOTES CAST.

It was the first meeting of the society since the Evening Constitution contest was well under way, and to the surprise of the scholars a great number of votes had been cast to the school's credit by the scholars and their friends. Even with hopes high and their expectation raised the boys were more than surprised by the revelation of their position in the contest which the Saturday paper showed.

At any rate the boys were determined to organize and the beginning of this organization was commenced at this meeting.

ORGANIZATION STARTED.

As it now stands the scholars have asked the principal of the school to take charge of the forwarding of their ballots to the office of The Evening Constitution and this position he has willingly accepted.

The appointment of agents, if they can be so called, in each class is another step and this is now being done.

The boys of the High school are thoroughly determined on one thing; that is, in spite of the different opinion held by all the other schools in the city, they are going to have the library.

The boys discussed this thoroughly among themselves. They pointed out the great value the library would be to them. The advantage it would have in working up their debates, for now they have to seek elsewhere for the books of reference that are necessary to give them their data for these debates and other exercises, and as a matter of fact many times failing to find them at all.

As the library society of the school is very dear to every boy in it, and as the interest taken in it is very great this gives an incentive to the desire for the library which would be a very great acquisition to the school, even if the society did not exist.

In the second place, the Boys' High school have their pride at stake and they believe they should win the prize if they really try and they have gone on record now as making a very earnest and hard effort to get it.

The school believes it has a great number of friends, and it is delighted to find that very many of these, without solicitation, have volunteered to help them in the substantial way of sending in ballots with the school name on them.

THE BICYCLE CONSIDERED.

Of course the bicycle appeals to each individual boy, and in one class the members are standing by one of their number only.

One of the boys, in speaking on this subject, which is the most interesting one to the school now, pointed out that whereas the other schools could only enjoy the books itself, the membership of the High school is made up of scholars from all of the other schools. It is doubtful, however, if any other one will see it in that light.

Friends are being carefully collected from the scholars and the organization will soon be complete.

The literary society being the general meeting place for the boys of all the classes, it will continue, it is understood, to be the place where the progress and plans for the furthering of the attack will take place.

ACHESON.

ITCHING "For fifteen years my daughter suffered terribly with inherited Eczema. She received the best medical attention, was given many patent medicines, and used various external applications, but they had no effect whatever. S. S. S. was finally given, and it promptly reached the seat of the disease, so that she is cured sound and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure, and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever." E. D. Jenkins, Lithonia, Ga.

S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and is the only cure for deep seated blood diseases.

Books free; address, Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

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COLONEL BUCK IN CUSTOM HOUSE

He Is Besieged by Hungry Office Seekers All Day.

MOVED OFF TO AVOID THEM

He Took Up Quarters in the Government Building, but the Pic Hunters Found Him and He Is Busy Hearing Their Plaints.

Colonel A. E. Buck, leader of the republican forces in Georgia, is no longer located in the Norcross building. He had an office in the building for several months but has recently moved out and his headquarters can now be found in the office of the collector of customs on the third floor of the United States building.

Colonel Buck has been in the government building ever since his return from his visit to Major McKinley, at Canton, a few days ago. The news of his visit there created a sensation and ever since his return he has been overrun with callers.

The office seekers have located the leader in the government building and they were as thick around the door this morning as honey bees around a honeysuckle on a bright summer day.

FLOCKING FROM ALL POINTS.

There were local politicians from every point in Georgia and fifty hungry office seekers is not a small estimate to place on the number who stood around the entrance of the sanctum today where Colonel Buck was seated. Sometimes one, two or three would be admitted at a time, then others would not go into the office, they would beckon to the colonel to come on the outside, and then placing their arm over his shoulder would whisper something ever so confidential in his ear. He would nod assent and it was all over.

This is the way that it has been ever since Colonel Buck returned from Canton. The office seekers know that they must have his endorsement and they will not stop until all the offices are filled and every democrat in the state who is in office is kicked out and some republican put in his place.



Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. Phillips, of New York, were at the Kimball house last night and left this morning for the south. Mr. Phillips is one of the best known publishers in the United States, being publisher of the Textile Publishing Company of New York. This company publishes The Dry Goods Economist, The Chicago Dry Goods Reporter, The Berlin Dry Goods Reporter and The American Queen.

Mr. Phillips is intimately acquainted with the trade all over the country and he knows just what kind of papers they require, consequently the success which he has met with in the publications since he left a dry goods store in Boston six years ago and associated himself with a number of other well-known gentlemen in the publication of what are recognized as the standard journals of the world in their field.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are now en route to Havana and will later in the summer visit China and Japan.

Mr. E. M. Simpson, of Simpson, Egley & Co., Importers and wholesale dealers in druggists' sundries, of Cincinnati, is spending a few days in the city. Mr. Simpson has been traveling the southern territory for the past few years for another house, and on the first of the present year he went in business for himself. He has an elegant line, and has so far met with great success and encouragement.

Mr. and Mrs. Church Berryman, of Macon, are at the Kimball house today. Mr. Berryman has represented the Standard Oil Company in this territory for the past five years. He is the publishing salesman and is one of the best known and most popular traveling men in Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Davis and wife, of Birmingham, are in the city this morning. They are en route to Florida and will spend several days here.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Washington, was at the Kimball during his visit to Atlanta. He met many friends here and had his rooms filled with callers during the greater portion of the time.

John G. Hearn and wife, of Greensboro, N. C., arrived in the city last night and will remain for a few days.

Rev. J. F. Marston, a noted divine of Hampton, is spending a few days in the city. He came up to hear Dr. Talmage last night.

John J. Heffernan, of Macon, is spending the day in the city.

Hon. M. A. O'Byrne, of Savannah, who is a prominent out-of-town stockholder in the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, is at the Aragon hotel. He came to attend the meeting which will be held here tomorrow.

Mr. Thomas W. Johnson, a member of the staff of the governor of Massachusetts, is at the Aragon. He will remain in the city for several days viewing the points of interest.

J. H. Todd, of Dalton, a prominent traveling salesman for an Atlanta house, is in the city today.

W. A. Chenoweth, of Birmingham, arrived in the city this morning and is at the Kimball.

A. D. Summers, of Conyers, is among the Georgians in the city today.

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TOIL ALL DAY; STUDY AT NIGHT

A Visit to the Girls' Night School on Marietta Street.

GOOD THE SCHOOL IS DOING

Some Interesting Stories About the Poor, Struggling Young Pupils—The New School To Be Opened in March. Closing Exercises and a Picnic Are Talked Of—A Flourishing Institution.

A young girl with a bright, fair face, eagerly catching the words of instruction which fell from the teacher's lips; poorly clad, with the stamp of poverty upon her features which would grace the ballroom if life's fortunes had been less cruel; a child in years, a woman in her mature ways. She was pointed out in the Girls' Night school to a representative of The Evening Constitution last evening, and this was her story. A few weeks ago she was found overcome with the cold when the terrible blizzard visited Atlanta and she was taken care of by kind-hearted ladies and warmly clad. She was sent to the night school, which had just begun. Now she is a happy, bright pupil who can read and spell and cipher and write. In a little while she will be fitted for a better and a higher station in life.

SHE TOILS ALL DAY.

A maiden, who has been struggling for years to support an invalid widowed mother; so long has she toiled that she has never known the sweet season of childhood; not knowing her father even with a future before her of literacy and darkness, she was pointed out to The Evening Constitution reporter last night, and this was her story: Found by the same tender-hearted ladies, she was sent to the Girls' Night school, and she is now one of the foremost pupils in that interesting and flourishing educational institution.

OTHER SIMILAR CASES WERE SHOWN.

A FLOURISHING INSTITUTION.

The Girls' Night school is now operated under the public school system of the city. It was founded by a group of ladies among whom was Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, who, with Colonel Hemphill, visited the school last evening. There were present about forty girls. The children are showing the greatest interest in their studies and are learning with a rapidity that is simply marvelous under the guidance of Mrs. Gresham.

The other girls' night school will be opened about the latter end of March at the Edgewood avenue school by the same ladies who inaugurated the school on Marietta street.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE GIRLS.

At the close of the school term arrangements will be made to give commencement exercises in the Columbia theater in which only the children of the Girls' Night school will take part. A picnic will also be given the girls as soon as the weather will permit.

The Girls' Night school is one of the noblest charities in the city, and too much praise cannot be given the ladies who began the work. The members of the board of education are enthused over the school and are taking a deep interest in the work that is being done in this direction.

WILL APPOINT DELEGATES.

Mayor Collier Is Asked To Send Representatives to New Orleans.

Mayor Collier is in receipt of a letter from H. H. Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Charities and Corrections, whose headquarters are at St. Paul, Minn.

The letter asks that two or more delegates be appointed from this city to attend a conference to be held at New Orleans, March 4th and 5th.

Delegates who will attend are those citizens of prominent cities who are interested in all work of a charitable nature.

Mayor Collier will confer with several of Atlanta's humanitarians and appoint two of the most representative delegates he can find.

SANITARY INSPECTORS MEET.

The National Association of Sanitary Inspectors will meet in Nashville on Tuesday, October 12th, next. Chief Yeal, of this city, who is national secretary, has received a letter from President F. O. Young, of Lexington, Ky., urging that the members up in order that the attendance may be large. The letter says that the meeting has been called during the week when races that the association is interested in will be on, and it will afford much amusement for the members.

A SAD DEATH.

News has just reached the city of the death of Mrs. Osborn Ellis, which occurred yesterday at Orlando, Fla. Mrs. Ellis had been ill with consumption for some time, spending the winter in Florida in hope of benefiting her health.

She was Miss Florence Tyng, a daughter of the celebrated writer, Mrs. Emma Moffett Tyng, from whom she inherited a decided literary ability. Before her marriage Miss Tyng visited in Atlanta, and has many friends here, who will be shocked and deeply grieved to hear of her death. She was a lovely and cultured woman. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis's home has been in New York for some time, but Mrs. Ellis's remains will be interred in her old home, Columbus, the interment taking place tomorrow, probably. Mrs. Ellis leaves one child.

A pretty set of after-dinner cups is of lemon-colored Limoges china, with purple clovers and their leaves.

Dress Trimmings.

Special sale of all the latest novelties in Black and Colored Beaded, Bagged and Spangled Iridescent Gimps, Braids, Bands, Bolero Fronts, Epaulettes, Girdles, Yokes and separate pieces. No such display can be seen elsewhere.

ALL AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

AT TAYLOR'S,

240 Marietta St. (Formerly Taylor & Galphin.)

CHICAGO CROOKS DID THE ROBBING

They Have Been Waiting in Atlanta for Mardi Gras Crowds.

THOUGHT TO HAVE SKIPPED

Homebreakers Here Tonight—Low Rate Authorized to Atlanta—Extra Sleepers for Mardi Gras Travel—Car Accommodations Meet Today—Notes of the Rail.

The robberies which have taken place around the union depot and on trains entering and leaving Atlanta during the past few days are accounted for. They are traced to professional pickpockets who have been stationed here during the past week waiting for the crowds which are expected to flock to New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras festivities.

As is well known, such occasions always bring an influx of sneak thieves and pickpockets and the robbers have simply been working Atlanta on their way south.

A well-known gentleman from Chicago who is in the city saw one of the men yesterday on a train coming into this city, whom he recognized as a noted Chicago crook. When the crook saw that he was being watched by the Chicago man he promptly disappeared from the train and is not more in appearance here again. It is believed that the pickpockets have skipped the town and are now en route or in New Orleans, where they will await the arrival of unsuspecting people this week.

HOMEBREAKERS HERE.

A party of twenty-five homebreakers from the northwest reached Atlanta over the Western and Atlantic railroad tonight. The party is en route to Lake City, Fla., where the members will scatter to different places on investigating tours.

Several large parties are booked and will arrive here en route south within a few days.

RATES TO ATLANTA.

The Southern Passenger Association has authorized a rate of one fare for the round trip to Atlanta on account of the Georgia State Epworth League. Tickets will be sold from all over this state on April 23d and 24th with a final limit of April 25th.

This promises to be one of the largest conventions held in Atlanta this year and something like three thousand visitors have promised to be in attendance.

MARDI GRAS CROWDS.

The cheap rates to New Orleans on account of the Mardi Gras celebrations will go into effect Friday. On that day two extra sleepers will be added to the southbound vestibule in order to accommodate the crowds. There will also be extra coaches on all the southbound trains.

Several large parties are booked and will arrive here en route south within a few days.

Mr. Fred Bush, district passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, returned this morning from a trip through Virginia, North and South Carolina and he says that the indications point to a very large movement to New Orleans and Mobile.

CAR ACCOUNTANTS' MEETING.

The National Association of Car Accountants will meet in annual convention in New Orleans today. Extensive preparations have been made for the convention, a large party of accountants will be present and the convention promises to be one of the best yet held in the history of the association.

The Washington train over the Southern railway, which has been delayed since this morning. The delay was caused by an engine blowing out a cylinder head between Danville and Redville last night.



The high pressure area from the northwest has moved southeastward and is central this morning near Cincinnati. Its advance has caused lower temperatures over the Mississippi valley and eastward to the Atlantic coast. The greatest fall in temperature is at degrees at Marquette and Pittsburgh. A fall of 10 degrees occurred at Atlanta.

An area of low barometer is moving in from the extreme northwest and is causing a rise in temperature of 20 to 25 degrees in the Dakotas and Nebraska. It will likely pass eastward over the lake region to the St. Lawrence valley in the next twelve hours.

Cloudy weather prevails in the Gulf states and in the lake region with snow falling today at Marquette and Duluth. Clear and partly cloudy is the rule at other stations. With the exception of Florida stations no precipitation is reported south of the Ohio and none at all west of the Mississippi during the past twenty-four hours.

Cloudy weather will prevail in this vicinity during tonight and Thursday with a probability of showers Thursday afternoon or night.

WEATHER REPORT.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 a. m. February 24, 1897.

Stations.	Temperature at 8 a. m.	Lowest temperature.	Precipitation in 24 hours.
New York, clear.	23	12	.2
Washington, clear.	22	12	.0
Norfolk, clear.	22	12	.0
Jacksonville, cloudy.	58	38	.14
Atlanta, cloudy.	58	38	.0
Tampa, cloudy.	70	68	.01
Montgomery, pt. cldy.	46	44	.00
Indianapolis, cloudy.	50	38	.00
New Orleans, cloudy.	52	32	.00
Mobile, cloudy.	50	48	.00
Baltimore, clear.	38	28	.00
Galveston, cloudy.	52	32	.00
Corpus Christi, cloudy.	52	32	.00
Memphis, cloudy.	50	38	.00
Knoxville, clear.	32	20	.00
Cincinnati, clear.	22	20	.00
Buffalo, snow.	20	18	.64
Marquette, snow.	4	4	.05
Chicago, clear.	12	4	.00
St. Paul, cloudy.	18	8	.02
Omaha, cloudy.	20	zero	.00
St. Louis, clear.	20	28	.00
Kansas City, clear.	20	16	.00

* Below zero.

J. E. MABURY, Local Forecaster, Official.

MARY KLEIN IS MISSING

She Is a Pretty and Attractive Girl of Thirteen, and It Is Feared That She Is in Trouble.

SHE PEDDLES SASSAFRAS ROOTS

Left Her Home Monday in Company with Her Little Brother and Has Not Been Seen Since.

HER FRIENDS ARE VERY UNEASY

Her Father Has Been in Prison and She Was Being Taken Care of by Mrs. Embury, Who Kept Her and Her Brother Employed Peddling About the City.

Pretty Mary Klein, a thirteen-year-old girl living near the old East Tennessee shops, has disappeared.

She has been living with Mrs. Embury, a widow, who makes her living selling sassafras roots and other truck about the city.

Mary's father has been serving a sentence in the chain gang and has just been released. Mrs. Embury took Mary and her younger brother to live with her after their father's incarceration and she put them to work peddling sassafras roots and other such things about the city so as to help eke out a support for the family.

Mary is exceedingly well developed for her age and is attractive in face and figure as well as being possessed of a vivacious temperament, and Mrs. Embury has been troubled a good deal over her tendency to waywardness of late.

Monday Mary and her brother filled their baskets with the fragrant roots that are very popular among house keepers about this time of the year, and the two started on their rounds.

Mary appeared to be unusually cheerful and contented as they left the humble cottage in the suburbs together. Up town they separated so as to cover a larger extent of territory and that was the last that has been seen or heard of the girl by her friends.

Mrs. Embury is very much concerned about her disappearance and fears that she has been lured away by some designing person attracted by her personal appearance and she has been searching for the girl for two days without success. Unless she can gain some information as to the whereabouts of the girl she will probably call in the aid of the authorities in the matter.

PAINTERS TO ORGANIZE.

They Will Meet at the Federation of Trades' Hall Tonight.

Painters and decorators of this city will hold a mass meeting tonight at the Federation of Trades' hall for the purpose of organizing the trade into a labor union. General President Sullivan, of the National Brotherhood of Painters, who is now in this city in the interest of his craftmen, will address the meeting.

Since being here President Sullivan has circulated among the painters and says he finds them in a somewhat demoralized state when it comes to wages. He says they are working for any price, and it is his mission to get them together and raise the standard of wages to an equitable basis.

Following the address tonight President Sullivan will take the names of those who will enlist as charter members. He will then give general directions to the leaders and write on to the national brotherhood for a charter.

The painters' union will be composed of both white men and negroes, unless there is a sufficient number of the latter to organize a separate union. New Orleans, Mobile, Birmingham, Montgomery, Memphis and Nashville all will be visited by President Sullivan while on his southern trip.

The bricklayers perfected their organization last Monday night with sixty-two charter members. This union is made up of both white and negro laborers.

Crime Is Punished.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The criminal population of this country has increased more rapidly than the total population for forty years past, and as this appears in the last volume published of the census, it is made the subject of widespread declarations that crime has increased. What it really shows is that crime is more punished. The states with most punishing and murders have today relatively small prison populations, and when the law is enforced in these states and their prison populations increased, but that it is punished.

A BUNKER HILL VETERAN.

I saw poor, black Ned, old and gray. A listener in the crowd That heard me on a rainy day, As I spoke my thoughts aloud.

"When may come," I said, "and soon, When sons of this dark race Will make the most of freedom's boon, And grow in glory and grace."

"My great-grandfather once had a slave Who fought at Bunker Hill; An old man then, he slew and gave Hard blows—he meant to kill."

The black face wore its broadest grin An ugly sight to see—"Now, boss," Ned cried, "Let me begin, Dat niggah, sub, was me!"

My hearers raised a rousing yell—They did it just for spite. And then I had to speak and tell The year of Bunker's fight.

"Oh, dat's all right, Marse Boss," he said, "I member well dat day; An old man then, he slew and gave Hard blows—he meant to kill."

Don't keep how ole hit make Uncle Ned, I swear 'twuz jist dat way!"

—WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

Mrs. Fannie Cain, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives and friends in Canton—Canton Advance.

THE VOTE TO DATE FOR MOST POPULAR SCHOOL

The Calhoun Street and Walker Street Schools Running Neck and Neck, With the Boys' High School Coming Up Fast Behind.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT:

The Evening Constitution School Contest.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Name of School.....

Name of Pupil.....

Pupil's Address.....

The voting for the most Popular Public School in Atlanta was heavier yesterday than on any previous day of the contest, and almost all the schools made a big advance. The narrow margin of 9 votes the Calhoun Street, at midnight, was able to hold first place, the friends of the Walker Street School having made a desperate assault on its position. The Boys' High, the Crew Street, the Fair Street, the Boys' Night and the Marietta Street were all pushed far ahead by the cyclone of ballots. The vote is as follows:

THE VOTE TO DATE.

Calhoun Street.....	1,653	Davis Street.....	410
Walker Street.....	1,644	Ira Street.....	227
Boys' High.....	1,153	Ivy Street.....	140
Crew Street.....	857	West End.....	131
Fair Street.....	599	Boulevard.....	112
Boys' Night.....	556	Girls' High.....	97
Marietta Street.....	464	Houston Street.....	94
Williams Street.....	417	Formwalt Street.....	23

FOR THE PRIZE BICYCLES.

Walter Echols still leads by a big majority in the Boys' Bicycle Contest, the other schools having not as yet united on a single candidate. Among the girls the competition is growing very close and exciting, the feature of yesterday's balloting being the determined efforts to advance Maud Collins and Carrie Baylor. Here is the vote.

BOYS.

Walter Echols.....	1,023	May Asbury.....	540
Arnold Kessel.....	478	Maud Collins.....	333
Walter B. Reeves.....	317	Sadie Miller.....	205
J. Howard Davis.....	286	Carrie Baylor.....	171</



Boxing

WORKING ON THE ARENA

The Great Edifice at Carson City Begins To Take Shape and Promises Satisfaction.

ALL WILL BE ABLE TO SEE WELL

The Principals Are in Good Shape and Working Hard at Their Training Quarters.

GOV. SADLER WILL NOT HAVE A BOX

He Says He Only Did His Duty in Signing the Bill Permitting Prize Fighting—Will Go as a Private Citizen to the Fight—Many Invitations Have Been Tendered Him.

Carson, Nev., February 24.—The most attractive spot in Carson is the race track where a force of carpenters were engaged yesterday in sorting out lumber for Stuart's pavilion, while a crowd of shivering reporters stood around in the snow and watched the operations. March 12th is the date fixed by Architect Donohue for the completion of the structure. Bad weather may set the work back a few days, but liberal allowance has been made for this. While drawing up plans Mr. Donohue bore in mind the possibility of a heavy snowfall and the arena will be so constructed that it can be cleared of snow in a few hours. The arena will be more comfortable than might be supposed at first observation and the gradation has been nicely calculated that nothing will obstruct the view from even the cheapest seats.

Governor Sadler asserts that he will not accept the box tendered him by Stuart. "I will buy my ticket just like any other citizen," he insists. "I only did my duty in signing the bill under which contests of this nature are permitted and I propose to contribute my share to the success of the first carnival. A number of newspapers have begged me to be their guest, but I want all to understand that I will enter the club as a private citizen."

Fitzsimmons occupies his homing and saw all day. He designed and helped build a small rub down room off the main exercise hall, driving nails as neatly as a fashions house shoes.

Roeder and Hickey assisted in packing round lumber and patching up chairs around which the air crept in on the workers.

Fitzsimmons' old sporting partner, Jack Tenzler, will be here tomorrow to assist the coachman.

Owing to McVey's continued illness Corbett was not kept as busy today as he has been. Joe Corbett and Billy Woods are exhausted in turn and between them and Jim impudently dogged the punch.

Stuart located Smith yesterday afternoon and is now trying to convince the Boston lightweight that he has an opportunity to earn \$3,000 March 16th.

Referee Siler is less concerned over the proposed amendments to the Queensbury rules than either Corbett or Fitzsimmons. "When each man decides just what he thinks would be a proper breakaway, I'll be and being about a satisfactory agreement. There is no necessity for tampering with the rules. They are plain enough and if the principals decide to construe them a certain way and live up to their agreement, I have no objection."

DR. PINE COMING. Dr. Pine, the robust Chicago dentist who has been at the Carson Athletic Club since the windy city, will reach Carson tomorrow afternoon and remain at Shaw Springs until March 17th. Corbett will go to the pits with the doctor everyday and expects some lively rallies.

The snow drifts were dissipated to the extent of a few inches by the warm sun yesterday, but a hard frost set in early last evening. Thermometers registered 17 above zero in the city and 8 below at Shaw Springs last night.

Cook's ranch, where Fitzsimmons is located, is an even colder spot than Carson, and this does not seem to worry the Australian.

ROCHFORD DEFEATS ALLEN. Jack Hamilton, of Syracuse, and Marty McCue, of New York, at 125 pounds and resided in a draw.

Billy Rochford, of Chicago, defeated Al Allen, of New York, in a ten-round go.

BETTING ON THE MATCH. Odds on Corbett at the rate of 10 to 8. Lively betting on the stock exchange in New York.

New York, February 24.—Al Smith received friends last night from a friend of his who has been stopping at Carson City, saying that he had looked Corbett over thoroughly while training in the last few days, and he was satisfied that "Gentleman Jim" was in as good condition as he ever was.

"They can talk all they want to about \$100,000 or even \$200,000 commissions coming into New York to be placed on Fitzsimmons," said Smith, "but Corbett will go into the ring a ten to one favorite."

"The public favors Corbett and no matter how much money appears between now and the time for the fight it will most assuredly be taken up in bets of \$750. These stories of fabulous amounts ready to be bet on Fitzsimmons do not pan out as well as pictured when run down."

Interest in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight has invaded Wall street. The stock exchange is speculating on the outcome of the big bill and as there is generally a financial side to whatever sportsping the brokers do, some wagers have been made. Corbett is the favorite, the prevailing odds being about 10 to 8.

SOME OF THE ODDS. E. B. Talcott waged \$1,500 to \$2,000 yesterday on Corbett. J. S. McCobb placed \$100 to \$50 on Corbett. McIntire & Wardwell are offering \$400 to \$300 on Fitzsimmons. J. L. Glavin has \$800 to play on Corbett. Australian against \$1,000 Corbett money. Another broker bet \$250 to \$200 on Corbett.

"There will be more betting about March 1st," said many. "I only did my duty in signing the bill under which contests of this nature are permitted and I propose to contribute my share to the success of the first carnival. A number of newspapers have begged me to be their guest, but I want all to understand that I will enter the club as a private citizen."

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A LITTLE BOY WITHOUT HOME

A Peculiar Story Told in a Letter from South Carolina.

OUT IN THE WORLD ALONE

His Sister Has Only Suggestions To Offer as to What Should Be Done with Him—He States That He Is a Confirmed Juvenile Tramp—The Little Fellow Wants a Chance To Make a Living.

From over in South Carolina there has come a letter to the chief of police behind which there is a very interesting story.

A few days ago a little boy who gave his name as Alexis Hollingsworth was arrested by an officer for sleeping in an empty box car. The little fellow appeared to be a very bright boy and was very decently dressed; in fact, too well clothed to be classed as a tramp or a vagrant.

Chief Connolly wrote to the boy's family in Spartanburg, S. C., and asked if they wanted him sent home. To this letter the chief received the following remarkable reply this morning:

"Spartanburg, S. C., February 23, 1897. Dear Sir: Yours of the 23rd at hand, and will say that I cannot do anything with Alexis Hollingsworth, my little brother. He has no home. We are all working for ourselves. He will not work, will not go to school, and will not stay in one place more than two or three days at a time. He has been running away for three years.

"It would like to have him put in a reform school or some place where he would have a task master, if there is any place of that kind in Atlanta. Don't hesitate to put him there and let me know about it. If you let him go he will tramp the same as before and get into worse trouble. Very respectfully, ANNIE P. HOLLINGSWORTH."

The little boy occupies a cell at the station house and the authorities are at a loss to know what to do with him. There seems to be the making of a good boy in him if some one would take the trouble to look after him. He says he will try to do better if he is only given a chance. In reply to the letter which his sister has written Alexis made the following statement:

"They tried to make me earn a living when I was too small to do anything and I had to go about and beg many times for something to eat. How could I go to school when I was told that I had to make a living? I am willing to work and make a living if I am only given a chance. I am tired of tramping about and will do anything to earn a living. You don't suppose it is pleasant to go about from place to place and be arrested and locked up in a prison like this do you? Well, I am tired of it, and would like to have a chance to show them that I will do better."

Chief Connolly has not decided what he will do with the boy.

DE WITT TALMAGE LECTURES. Pleased a Large Audience at the Columbia Last Evening.

"My Journey Around the World" was the subject of the lecture which was delivered by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage at the Columbia theater last evening.

The house was well filled, and when the lecturer made his appearance he was greeted with a deafening round of applause. Governor Atkinson introduced the distinguished speaker and took occasion to make a few well-timed and happy remarks.

Dr. Talmage entertained his audience for about two hours and told many incidents of his journey. He was both dramatic and humorous and held the attention of his audience from the time he commenced until the last word had been spoken. Those who heard him were of the opinion that he could not have done better and without hesitation pronounced the lecture a treat.

PORTRAIT OF GOV. SMITH. Colonel Wimblish Has Had a Life-Size Bust Painted Made for the Collection in the Capitol.

Columbus, Ga., February 24. Special to The Evening Constitution. Colonel W. A. Wimblish has had a life-size bust portrait of ex-Governor James M. Smith painted by Albert Guerry, of Atlanta, to be hung in the reception room of the executive department with the pictures of other ex-governors of Georgia.

HONEST AND TRUE. Not many can stand in the sunlight. 'Neath skies ever arching and blue. The children of fame and of fortune. But all can be honest and true.

To inherit the kingdom of beauty. May not be for me or for you; It is much to be born in the purple. But 'tis more to be honest and true.

It is pleasant to stand with the highest. If only to share in their view. To be friends with the best and the wisest. But 'tis more to be honest and true.

We may not be wise as a seer. We may not be rich as the few. Or as grand as a king or a sultan. But let us be honest and true.

Montclair, Col. —Anne Engels.

DEAD BODY FOUND.

NOTHING KNOWN OF THE MAN WHO BORE THE LETTER.

Two Gold Watches in His Pocket and Some Money—He Had a Railroad Ticket from Atlanta to El Paso, Tex.

Montgomery, Ala., February 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

A decaying corpse, supposed from letters found upon it to be that of Adolph Barber, was found yesterday near Deming's ford, Persimmon creek, Butler county.

The body was well attired and while only a few dollars were found in the pockets two gold watches, a railroad ticket from Atlanta to El Paso and other evidences were found that he was not suffering from actual want.

From the letters found on the body it appears that Barber was a German and was en route from Atlanta, where he appears to have worked as a mechanic, to El Paso.

It was made to appear further that he expected to spend only a short while in El Paso, after which he expected to return to his old home in Germany.

Nothing whatever is known of the man here.

The remains will be buried at Greenville today.

There appear to be no indications that the man was murdered.

HIGH SCHOOL CELEBRATES. Social Circle Does Not Forget Father of the Country.

Social Circle, Ga., February 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The school at this place celebrated George Washington's birthday with appropriate exercises, each executing the part assigned them with credit to themselves and their teachers.

At 1:30 o'clock, the time appointed to begin the exercises, the spacious auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and as Mrs. Rhodes, the music teacher, played Clayton's grand march the pupils marched in by twos, looking like a little army.

Professor Lynch and Misses Tucker and Casahan are fine instructors and well qualified to fill the positions they hold.

They have their pupils well trained, everything moving on like clock-work.

Some of the features most worthy of note in the exercises were the colonial drill, the building of George Washington's monument and the song, "Star Spangled Banner."

The stage was beautifully decorated under the supervision of Miss Tucker with flags and portraits of George and Martha Washington and others. Altogether, it was quite an enjoyable affair.

WORK IN THE SECOND. Last night was the regular communication of Gate City Lodge and the second degree in Masonry was conferred on two candidates.

There was a large crowd present and quite a number of visitors from a distance and from other lodges participated in the exercises.

Very touching resolutions were read on the death of Grand Secretary A. M. Woll-hin and adopted by the lodge and ordered to be inscribed on a separate page of the minutes in honor of his illustrious life and his devotion to Masonry.

The working team of Gate City is one of the best in the state, and the work last night was particularly meritorious and much enjoyed by all who were privileged to witness the conferring of the degree.

BRYAN INVITED. Connecticut House of Representatives Asks Him To Visit the Capitol. Senate Does Not Concur.

Hartford, Conn., February 24.—The house yesterday by a vote of 55 to 31 passed a resolution inviting W. J. Bryan to visit the capitol during his stay in this state February 25th and 26th.

In the senate the resolution was rejected by an emphatic yea and nay vote.

F. H. RICHARDSON SELECTED. He Will Make the Annual Address Before Lucy Cobb Institute Commencement.

Athens, Ga., February 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, principal of Lucy Cobb institute, has invited Hon. F. H. Richardson, of Atlanta, to deliver the literary address at Lucy Cobb institute next commencement.

Mr. Richardson has accepted the invitation. He will also deliver the various medals at that time.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS MEET. St. Louis Platform Was Reaffirmed in Detroit's Convention.

Detroit, Mich., February 24.—The republican state convention to nominate one candidate for supreme justice and two for university regents met here yesterday. General Alger was in charge. The resolution reaffirmed the principles enunciated in the St. Louis platform.

Justice Chase Long was re-nominated by acclamation for justice of the supreme court, and W. J. Cocker, of Adrian, was re-nominated for regent.

There is a contest on over the selection of the second regent.

We Take Pleasure. In calling your attention to a new enterprise in the south, a traveling and mirror works, Grant Sign and Mirror Works, 315 West Alabama street.

mon wed sat

Mrs. W. W. Woodruff left yesterday to spend a few days with relatives and friends in Atlanta.—Griffin Call.

A CONVICT'S BOLD ESCAPE

Robert Armstrong Crawled Out of Cole City Convict Camp Through an Unused Ditch.

A DARK AND STORMY NIGHT

Everything Favored Him in His Bold Break for Liberty After Long Years of Service.

WAS A RICHMOND COUNTY BURGLAR

He Had Served for Nine Years in the Chaining at Cole City and Nobody Dreamed of His Attempting To Escape, and the Superintendent Was Much Surprised.

Judge Turner, principal keeper of the penitentiary, has received a letter from J. R. Brock, superintendent of the chaining camp at Cole City, containing an account of the escape of Robert Armstrong, a convicted burglar, sent up from Richmond county May 12, 1888.

It was a well planned and daringly executed escape. Armstrong had been quietly at work in the mines for nearly nine years and never gave any trouble.

But during all that long period he had doubtless been watching his opportunity and at last it came Monday night, when the rain was pouring down and a storm was raging among the mountains around Cole City.

There was an old ditch that had long been filled up and had not been used in many years that furnished the novel and unexpected method of escape.

It runs through the camp and the outlet is in the bed of a mountain torrent, some distance away. Armstrong must have done some shrewd figuring to be able to calculate so accurately his chances of success. A strong guard had been placed at the gates, as usual, and the convicts were all supposed to be resting from their labors.

On calling them to work next morning, however, I was found that Armstrong was missing. A search of his cell revealed the fact that he had reopened the long disused ditch, and by burrowing his way through the rubbish with which it had been filled, he was enabled to work his way along until he came to the outlet.

The stream was flooded and the water was rushing along at a terrific rate above the mouth of the ditch, but Armstrong was undeterred by the flood and the darkness, and emerging from the muddy ditch he plunged into the roaring torrent and dove for some distance until he reached the open channel, when all he had to do was to float down with the current until he had reached a place of safety.

Those who examined the ditch afterwards were greatly surprised, as it was not supposed that a man could possibly escape through such a narrow aperture as the one through which the burglar made his way to freedom.

There were six other men in the stockade at the time, but none of them knew of his intentions. Of course the rain obliterated all trace of the fugitive and he is still at large and it is not probable that he will be captured soon, as he is a bold and daring fellow and well acquainted with the surrounding country.

HEARING THE RYDER CASE. ATTORNEYS ARE ARGUING QUESTIONS AT ISSUE TODAY.

It Will Probably Take Up the Entire Day and There Are a Number of Leading Lawyers Engaged in the Argument.

The supreme court is engaged today in the hearing of argument in the Ryder murder case from Tallot.

The lines of the propositions on which the case will be argued were set forth in The Evening Constitution several days ago, the plea being that the court erred in not granting a continuance and change of venue and that one of the jurors was related to the representative of the prosecution.

There are sixty-five other points made, but the two mentioned are the most important. There are a number of prominent attorneys engaged in the case, the defendant being represented by Thornton & Worrell, Martin & Hatcher and Carson, of Columbus, and DuPont Guerry, of Macon, and the state by Solicitor General Gilbert and Attorney General Terrell.

COOK STILL CONFINED. The Would-Be Murderer Is at the Station House.

H. P. Cook, the one-armed confederate veteran who cut his wife's throat yesterday morning, as told of exclusively in yesterday's Evening Constitution, is still confined in the station house, where he is being held until it can be definitely ascertained whether or not the woman will die.

No warrant has as yet been sworn out for him, but it is likely that one will be in the course of the next few hours. Mrs. Cook is still at her home on Pratt street, where she is living in a very precarious condition. Her condition, however, is thought to be somewhat improved this morning.

Cook says that he cut his wife's throat by accident, and that he intended doing her no harm. He acknowledged that he had taken a quantity of laudanum in order to kill the effects of the whiskey which he had taken and he offered the suggestion that he probably cut his wife when he was under the influence of this drug.

INSANITY PLEA URGED. Ordinary of Walker County Will Hear an Important Case on Saturday.

Saturday the ordinary of Walker county will hold, under the direction of Governor Atkinson, a court inquiry into the mental status of J. G. Cadle, a murderer, who is serving a life sentence in the Durham coal mines.

The ordinary would have no jurisdiction of the matter but for the fact that the governor has asked his assistance in passing upon the merits of the case as the coal mines are located in that county.

Cadle was sent up from Haralson county at the August term of the superior court last year, and has been serving time ever since. Lately he has developed such strong symptoms of insanity that his friends have petitioned the governor to inquire into the case and to determine whether or not he is a fit subject for the insane asylum rather than the chaining.

College Park..

Atlanta's Most Cultured Suburb

SO RAPID and substantial have been the improvements at College Park that the Atlanta and West Point Railroad has put on a schedule giving twenty trains daily between that place and the Union Depot.

The price of lots has been reduced and people seeking desirable residence property can find none more inviting than that at College Park. Splendid schools and colleges furnish every advantage for the proper education of boys and young women.

Houses are constantly being erected and are always rented before completed. Not a vacant house at College Park! Any information desired can be obtained from

W. A. HEMPHILL, OR D. U. SLOAN, Agent, Constitution Office, At College Park.

Big Rocker for Little Money

Our \$3.00 Cobbler Rocker now going for only \$1.65. This is the greatest cut ever made in first-class goods. This Rocker is big and roomy, solid oak, carved and polished, with stout leather seat.

Order quick. Only 300 left, and no more can be had when they are gone. Send check with your order. Remember, only \$1.65 each.

Wood & Beaumont Stove and Furniture Company, 85-87 WHITEHALL. 70-72 S. BROAD.

GOAL AT CUT PRICES!

Highest Grade Jellico Lump \$4.00 Per Ton
Highest Grade Jellico Nut \$3.50 Per Ton

GEORGIA COAL CO. 48 W. ALABAMA ST. PHONE 794.

A Good Clean Nut Coal for \$2.50 Per Ton. Feb 14-1st mon wed fri-tu.

CROSS MOUNTAIN COAL

The Best Coal in the city for the price. Have you tried it? Call phone 401 and get prices. We handle other Coals and Wood. We guarantee to give you what you pay for and give you coal absolutely free from slate and clinkers.

CROSS MOUNTAIN COAL CO., feb-14-1st mon wed fri-tu. YARDS 215 DECATUR STREET.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST

A horse car line to the Pyramids has been authorized at Cairo.

Prince Ernst von Windischgratz, who was robbed by Corsican brigands a month or two ago, died recently of consumption at Ajaccio.

M. Levat informs the Academie des Sciences that steel tempered in commercial carbolic acid is much superior to that tempered in water.

Handel's oratorio of "Hercules," which has not been given for many years, was recently performed at Leipzig under the direction of Dr. Chrystander.

One of the potsherds, inscribed with the name of Themistocles, with which the Athenians voted for his ostracism in 471 B. C., has been discovered at Athens.

Mile. Conedon, the Paris young woman who is in communication with the Angel Gabriel, has moved in Belgium, where the bishop of Liege has given her his benediction.

Pushkin's conclusion of the "Rusalka," which it was supposed the poet never finished, has recently been discovered and will soon be published in The Russian Archiv. It consists of 29 verses.

Daubigny's "Banks of the Oise" was sold to an American for 7,500 francs at the recent Voyer sale in Paris. This is the highest price yet obtained for a Daubigny at auction. Three Corots sold for 32,000, 20,000 and 25,700 francs, and a little Meissonier six and a quarter and four and a half inches brought 34,000 francs.

Church cars are a recent Russian improvement. They are intended for the Siberian railroad. The cars look like ordinary first-class carriages, but the windows are shaped like those of Byzantine churches. One-third of the space, shut off by the holy gates, is devoted to the priests, the rest is for the congregation.

One-third of the Duchess de Montpensier's estate goes to her grandson, the Infante Luis Fernando. The rest is divided between the Comtesse de Paris and Prince Antonio de Montpensier. The palace of Saint Elmo, in Seville, is bequeathed to the archbishop of Seville to be made into a seminary, and 25,000 is given to the pope on condition that he will say mass for her soul.

Molasses as Fodder. Cattle and sheep are fattened on molasses in Germany, and during 1894-95 not less than 100,000 tons were consumed for this purpose. The advocates of this system of feeding assert that it keeps the animal healthy, gives the skin a glossy look, increases the production of milk and improves the flavor of the meat.

Mr. J. H. Williams, manager of the John Church Company's branch house in Atlanta, is in the city, shaking hands with his many friends.—Augusta Herald.

Phone 10

FOR A MESSENGER. Jno. B. Daniels says we are the quickest service in the city. OFFICE, 16 PEACHTREE STREET.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Two bright girls for cashiers; must be very quick and accurate; small salary to begin. Address Dry Goods, care Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOD SEEDS for the garden, field and flower yard; sweet peas in great profusion at Mark W. Johnson Seed Company, 36 South Pryor street. Feb 24 wed thur fri

LACE CURTAINS cleaned; satisfaction guaranteed; best city references. Corner East Fair and Terry streets. Feb 22 tues thur sat

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One hundred and fifty egg Simple incubator; in perfect order. Address William T. Reardon, Inc., 1000, Ga.

WANTED—To sell household furniture. Call at once at 155 Courtland avenue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A YOUNG experienced business man with small capital desiring to locate in Atlanta, with services in a business enterprise. Address Martha, this office.

WANTED—To rent a small store with or without business room, must be cheap. Address Store, this office.

INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSOR HOWE, expert teacher of phonology and palmyr, 98 North Forsyth street. 10 a. m. to 3 and 6 to 9 p. m.

For Rent by J. Covington, 19 South Forsyth Street. Phone 1619.

T. R. Cooper street.....\$30.00
T. R. W. Cain street.....25.00
T. R. Simpson street.....25.00
T. R. Wiley street.....15.00
T. R. Stonewall street.....12.00
T. R. Elliott street.....12.00
T. R. Castberry street.....18.00
T. R. Williams street.....12.00
T. R. Hood street.....12.00
T. R. Cooper street.....31.50
T. R. Hightower street.....9.00
T. R. Formwalt street.....10.00
T. R. Williams street.....20.00
T

LONGS ARE DISGUSTED
SOLD THEIR WHEAT

COTTON.

THE BOARD IN SESSION

The Atlanta Artillery Case Will Come Up for Discussion During the Meeting.

KEMPTON AND HIS ACCUSERS

Members of the Company Who Demanded His Resignation Will Have To Answer Charges.

THEIR CONDUCT WAS IRREGULAR

All the Members of the Board Are Present Except Colonel Gordon, and the Day Will Be Consumed in Discussing of Various Matters That Are To Be Heard.

The Georgia military advisory board met in the office of the adjutant general this morning at 10 o'clock.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss military affairs generally, and this is the regular meeting.

But a specific case to be decided is that of the Atlanta Artillery mutiny. Thirty-eight of the forty-four members of the battery asked for the resignation of Captain J. T. Kempton some time ago. He declined to comply and the matter was appealed to the governor as commander in chief, who, in turn, referred the whole proceeding to the advisory board.

The action of these members of the company who asked for Captain Kempton's resignation has been criticized because of its irregularity, and has been declared a violation of military law.

On the other hand the members of the company signing the petition have preferred charges against Captain Kempton because of his physical disabilities, which they claim incapacitate him for the proper management of the company.

All this will be discussed by the board and the matter decided according to the evidence and in the manner prescribed by military laws and usages.

The time of holding the summer encampment will also be discussed and such arrangement made as will best suit the convenience of the various companies in different portions of the state.

The reports of the various officers will be received and also that of Captain Oscar Brown as inspector general. He has just returned from a trip to Savannah where he went on business connected with his position.

The following gentlemen constitute the advisory board, of which all the members are present except Colonel Gordon, who is in New York: Colonel John McIntosh, adjutant general; Colonel A. J. West, quartermaster general; Colonel W. M. Gordon, first regiment cavalry; Colonel James O. Varney, fourth regiment infantry; Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Woodall, adjutant; Major E. H. Almond, third regiment infantry; Major W. J. Kendrick, fifth regiment infantry; Captain J. F. Brooks, first regiment infantry; Captain A. J. Twigg, first battalion cavalry; Captain A. J. Hendrick, sixth regiment infantry; Captain W. E. Sanders, second regiment infantry.

There is quite a lot of business before the board and the day will be consumed in discussion of the various matters that will be brought before it.

TALK ABOUT THE BRIDGE

CENTRAL RAILROAD PEOPLE WILL BE HEARD THIS AFTERNOON.

The Street and Finance Committees Will Consider the Alabama Street Bridge Matter in Joint Session.

The Alabama street bridge question will be the subject matter before the joint session of the streets and finance committees this afternoon.

The Central railroad will have a representative, Vice President John M. Egan, at the meeting, and as the attitude of the road heretofore toward this movement has not been what might be termed friendly a lively war of words is expected.

When the two committees agreed to push the work of opening Alabama street, regardless of the lawsuits that might follow, the railroad officials, who were interested, asked for this conference.

Now, what they will propose is a matter of conjecture. It was the intention of Mr. Comer to be at the meeting, but not being able to get here Mr. Egan was substituted. Whatever the scheme is only these two know.

"It will make no difference," said Chairman Camp, this morning, "what they propose. We intend to open the street this year. If the railroad officials make terms with us of course that lightens the task, but if they don't we will go ahead just the same."

"We intend to first open the street, so it can be used. Later we will build a bridge. By the first of May the work will have begun, and by the end of July we will have an outlet to the western portion of the city."

SAVANNAH'S GOOD SHOWING.

City Directory Gives a Large Population to the Seaport.

Savannah, Ga., February 25. Special to The Evening Constitution. According to Shole's new city directory, issued today, Savannah's census is 64,000—whites, 58,811; colored, 5,188. The street guide shows a total of 9,878 residences in the city and 178 business houses of all kinds.

The Ideal Investigator.

Broken down health, listlessness, etc., can be speedily remedied by taking Anker-Pulver-Buch's Malt-Nutrient—the food drink. At all druggists.

\$10 FOR AN OAK MANTEL

And Top, Bevel Glass, Tile and Grate complete at

Hunnicut & Bellingrath Co.
tues thurs sat im



DR. T. F. LEFTWICH.

The Venerable Citizen and Minister Passed Away Early This Morning.

THE BISHOP IS HONORED

Bishop Nelson, of the Episcopal Church, Is Tendered a Reception and Elegant Dinner.

HIS FIFTH YEAR AS BISHOP

Anniversary Was Celebrated at St. Luke's Church Yesterday and at St. Philip's Last Night.

THE EVENTS DELIGHTFUL AFFAIRS

The Young Ladies of "St. Elizabeth Guild" Serve Twelve Courses to the Guests of Honor—Reception at St. Philip's Church Last Night Attended by Five Hundred People.

Yesterday was a great day with the Episcopal churches of Atlanta.

It was the fifth anniversary of the ordination of Bishop Nelson, and the occasion was fittingly celebrated at the Episcopal churches of Atlanta.

Two formal affairs were arranged in honor of the bishop, and both were elegant and impressive in the extreme. The first occurred at St. Luke's church shortly after noon yesterday, and the second at St. Philip's church last night.

The bishop was tendered a dining at St. Luke's parish at 2 o'clock under the supervision of a committee of ladies of the church, composed of Mrs. Z. D. Harrison, Mrs. Dan Harris, Mrs. W. P. Nicolson, Mrs. Ruse and Mrs. B. F. Wyly, Jr. The affair was a delightful one and it will be long remembered as one of the most pleasing entertainments of the kind ever given by the church people on such an occasion.

THE TABLE DECORATIONS. The table was decorated with purple and orange, blended with violets and daffodils in profusion. The celebrated "St. Anthony's Cross" plant, owned by the grandmother of Mrs. DeSaussure, of Camden, S. C., was brought from that place and it made up a part of the table decorations. It was used when the bishop was first consecrated, five years ago.

Around the table were eight distinguished ministers from throughout the state. Eight ladies were in the party. The courses were twelve in number and were served by five popular young ladies of the St. Elizabeth Guild. Misses Catherine Jones, Sadie Williams, Augusta Wylie, Ruby Scruggs and Dora Raine.

The reception at St. Philip's church last night was a grand event for the church. Five hundred invitations were sent out and many of the most prominent members of the church of the city and state were present. The day was one of feasting and great honor to Bishop Nelson.

ELECTION IN ELBERT.

POPULIST SNOWED UNDER AND REPUBLICAN GETS A GOOSE EGG.

James D. Birch, a Confederate Veteran Who Bears the Honorable Scars of Battle on His Person Was the Winner.

Elbert county is still democratic, and that by a large majority.

Hon. Thomas M. Swift is in the city today and reports the election of James D. Birch as ordinary of Elbert county by a majority of over 700 in a total vote of 1,800 as the result of the election yesterday.

The election was held to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Judge George L. Almond, the former incumbent, and Judge Birch was opposed by James I. Heard, populist, and John Henry Maxwell, republican.

In the count it was found that Maxwell had received no votes and the populist was overwhelmingly beaten.

Judge Birch is an old confederate soldier and was shot through the body with a fragment of shell during the war and is very popular in the county.

DEATH OF DR. LEFTWICH

Venerable Citizen Passed Away at His Spring Street Home at 4:30 This Morning.

THE END CAME PEACEFULLY

He Was for Many Years a Prominent Atlanta Minister and Was Widely Known in Georgia.

BURIAL IN BEDFORD CITY, VA.

The Remains Will Be Taken to That City for Interment, Leaving Tonight, Probably—Something of the Career of the Deceased Man—Was Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Atlanta.

Dr. T. F. Leftwich died this morning at 4:30 o'clock at the residence of his son, Mr. Thomas Leftwich, 69 Spring street. He had been ill for several months with locomotor ataxia and for some time past those who were around him knew that his life was drawing to a close.

He is survived by his wife and three children. His wife was a Miss Lake and came from the north. His children are Mr. Thomas Leftwich, who is a member of the firm of Van Epps, Ladson & Leftwich, and who is a prominent member of the bar; Miss Florence Leftwich, who resides in Mississippi, and Mrs. Perrin Harrison.

Dr. Leftwich has been in the ministry for many years and for nine years filled the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian church of this city. He first came to the city in 1870. He was a stranger in the city, but soon found his way into the hearts of those with whom he came in contact and it was with genuine regret that the members of his congregation and the people of Atlanta were forced to give him up in 1879, at which time he received a call from the Memorial church of Baltimore.

He filled this pulpit until about one year ago, when he became so ill, his health having commenced to fail some time previously, that he was forced to send in his resignation to his congregation. He came to this city and took up his abode with his son and for a time it was thought that he was improving in health.

Several weeks ago he began to grow worse and soon became desperately ill. The physicians who were attending him saw that his end was near and so informed his family. Yesterday he had several sinking spells, but last night he seemed to grow better. He lost the ground, however, that he had regained during the day at a late hour last night, and continued to decline until death came at about 4:30 o'clock this morning.

His remains will be taken to Bedford City, Va., for interment.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HOT AFTER HALE

W. C. HALE IS WANTED

that he would not be at all surprised if Hale never came back.

Hale was about the only man who could make any satisfactory statement to the stockholders, and he was, therefore, a very much wanted person.

Attorney J. J. Spalding, who represents several of the stockholders, said that if he were Hale, under the circumstances, he would not stop this side of a country with which the United States had no extradition treaty. Mr. Spalding said he believed that criminal proceedings would be taken against Hale, as it was plainly shown he had been responsible for the looting of the association to the amount of some one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars.

Just before the meeting Ed A. Richards, of Richards & Co. (E. A. Richards and W. C. Hale), bankers and brokers, showed a telegram from Hale, in which he wired that he had been detained in New York and would leave for Atlanta Wednesday night, arriving there Friday morning. "This did not reassure the stockholders, many of whom had come here from a distance and were under hotel expenses, looking after what appeared to be a 'dead duck'."

From the meager information that can be gathered, it appears that the affairs of the association are in a most complicated condition. It will take a full investigation of the books to ascertain exactly how much the stockholders have lost by the manipulations of those in charge of its affairs.

Many of the stockholders are in favor of criminal proceedings and this may occur before the matters are finally wound up.

IN THE MEETING TODAY. A feature of the convention which attracted more attention than anything else was the absence of President Hale.

The question on every lip was: "Where is Hale?"

The only person in the whole convention who was able to answer the question was Mr. E. A. Richards, who exhibited the following telegram:

"New York, February 24.—E. A. Richards, Atlanta, Ga.: Detained here in connection with the affairs of the Iowa Life Insurance Company. Will leave for Atlanta Wednesday night and reach there Friday morning."

"W. C. HALE."

The action of Mr. Hale in remaining away from the meeting was severely criticized.

"He should have been here by all means," said a wealthy stockholder. "If he don't show up by tomorrow I am in favor of taking steps to bring him here," was the remark of another.

Thus the conversation continued among the stockholders during the entire meeting.

It is said that it is well known fact the Iowa Life Insurance Company hold \$100,000 worth of securities belonging to the Southern Building and Loan Association.

These securities are said to be perfectly good and Mr. Hale's absence in New York is to try and obtain these securities.

RICHARDS EXPLAINS THE MATTER. "There is no deficit," said Mr. E. A. Richards, to The Evening Constitution.

This Iowa Life Insurance Company is perfectly good. The company would not take the securities from the building and loan association, so they were turned over the Union Loan and Trust Company, which placed them with the insurance company.

"This explains the connection of the trust company with the transaction."

The first telegram pacified the delegates to a certain extent, but the second one which Mr. Richards received from Mr. Hale aroused their suspicion more than ever.

"New York, February 24.—E. A. Richards, Atlanta, Ga.—Will be compelled to stop in Baltimore account of Imperial Mutual Life. Will leave Saturday night, arriving Monday morning. W. C. HALE."

This last telegram proved the straw which broke the camel's back. The stockholders say that they were being worked, and a gentleman from the south suggested that all the available funds be used to prosecute Hale.

An officer of the association said: "I am surprised at the action of Mr. Hale. It was at his suggestion that this meeting was called and now he is afraid to face the music."

"I do not believe that he has been detained in New York or that he will be in Baltimore. He simply did not have the nerve to face the stockholders whom he had deceived."

Mr. Hale is being roasted strong and heavy on every side and it is the consensus of opinion that he has made the mistake of his life by not being in town.

HOT TALK IN MEETING

MAILLARD'S HOT TALK.

W. J. Maillard, Jr., said:

"But one rule can control the action of this convention."

"How can any committee of five under God's heaven decide who are eligible."

"The bylaws say that stock which is in arrears cannot be voted."

"Have you a quorum to organize?"

"If the chair will not lay down rules the convention must."

"If any action is taken by this convention which is not legal there are stockholders here who will not submit to it."

RICHARDS REPLIES TO MAILLARD.

Mr. E. A. Richards was the next speaker. He said:

"I don't think that we should get into any wrangle over this matter of voting stock. We are here to get this association out of the courts."

"Amen!" came the response from Dr. Christian.

Mr. Richards continued: "We are in position today to put this association in the hands of friends. We should wipe out the old board of directors and put in new ones. If we get together and put this association in the hands of friends, we can get something out of it. There have been cries from the public that a few hundreds of assets have been dissipated."

Mr. Richards was then interrupted by Mr. T. W. Glover, of Marietta, who said:

"Mr. Richards, did you ever run a finance paper in Atlanta? Did you ever get stock for advertisements?"

Mr. Richards answered no.

"Well, I heard that you did," remarked Mr. Glover.

Mr. Richards' speech was shaken off by a stockholder's making a point of order and calling for a vote on the motion to have the stockholders answer to the names and the number of shares they represented to the secretary.

The motion prevailed and the convention took a recess for thirty minutes, pending the listing of stock with the secretary.

When the convention was again called to order after the recess, Secretary Black reported that there were represented 10,000 shares of stock.

This stock was divided as follows: Stockholders in person and holding proxies, 5,973.

Others than stockholders holding proxies, 4,027.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, of Florida, the secretary read the names of the stock-

unable to explain how they got out of the office safe, and several of the directors deny attending a meeting where a resolution was adopted authorizing their funding.

A telegram has been sent to the Life Insurance company regarding the securities and it is probable that a greater sensation will develop when an answer is received and the matter explained.

A committee is also investigating a transaction of \$30,000 with the Bates-Farley Banking Company, which will be reported to the meeting this afternoon, and something lively in regard to this is expected.

At the meeting this morning the entire board of directors of the association surrendered their offices to the stockholders, but action upon the acceptance of these resignations was postponed until the stockholders have delved deeper into the affairs of the association.

From the facts which have so far come to light it is plain the association was managed all the way through by the president, W. C. Hale, and that even the officers and directors are at a loss to know the why and wherefore of certain transactions.

Mr. Hale did not show up at the meeting today and he will not be here while it is in session.

ATWATER CALLS TO ORDER.

In the absence of President Hale, the vice president, Mr. H. L. Atwater, called the meeting to order at a few minutes after 10 o'clock.

He was given the closest attention and said that in the absence of the president a duty devolved upon him which he regretted very much.

The resolution calling the stockholders' convention was then read by Mr. Atwater. After reading the resolutions, Mr. Atwater called attention to section five of the resolution, saying that "the board of directors stand ready to surrender their trusts to the convention."

A credentials committee, consisting of five members, was appointed by the chair on motion.

The following committee was named: T. M. Swift, of Elberton; L. M. Farmer, of Newnan; L. Cleveland, of Griffin; R. L. Berner, of Forsyth, and W. L. Phillips, of Louisville, Ga.

The committee retired for consultation.

TO PROCEED WITH BUSINESS.

W. P. Chaney, of Marietta, moved that the convention proceed to business, and that the convention accept the resignation of the board of directors, which had been tendered.

A half-dozen voices seconded this motion. Dr. T. Christian made the point that the convention had not formed a permanent organization, and until that time no action should be taken until the permanent organization was formed, as perhaps the stockholders were not ready to turn them loose just yet.

Mr. A. M. Thrasher, of Sanford, Fla., resented the intimation and said: "I am sure that the board of directors is composed of an honorable set of gentlemen as are to be found in Florida."

The question of admitting proxies came up for considerable discussion.

The chair ruled that only stockholders who are in good standing can vote in the convention, as that only those who are stockholders can vote proxies.

A motion to take a recess of thirty minutes was made, but action postponed during discussion.

Mr. J. N. Nathans, of Charleston, representing \$10,000 in stock, asked for information regarding who would be entitled to vote in the convention. He said that in several states litigation was in progress and that they had been enjoined from paying dividends. "Would this prevent them from voting?" asked Mr. Nathans.

"The chair rules that this is no fault of the stockholder and he will be entitled to a vote in the convention," said Chairman O'Byrne.

Mr. Jennings moved that the secretary call the roll of stockholders and let them answer and state whether they are "representing personal shares or proxies."

Dr. Christian amended this motion and it was opened for discussion.

W. J. Maillard, Jr., said:

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On motion of Mr. Jennings, of Florida, the secretary read the names of the stock-

holders present in person and those who held proxies.

While the secretary was reading the list several others were reported, which increased the amount of stock represented.

The report of the committee on credentials was accepted as read.

The temporary organization was made permanent, on motion of E. A. Richards.

Mr. O. Byrne said that this convention was called in the interests of the stockholders; that he hoped the meeting would be a harmonious one, and that they must act as best they could to get the association out of the courts, if possible; if not, then to administer its affairs in an economical manner as possible.

RECEIVER ANDERSON'S REPORT.

The following letter from Judge J. A. Anderson was then read to the convention for its edification and consolation, which was furnished by the temporary receiver upon request.

The letter was as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., February 25.—Mr. A. O'Byrne, Chairman Committee of Shareholders of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association:

I have your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the information of your committee as per request a full list of shareholders of the association; and with the name and address of each shareholder and the number of shares held by each, except that we have not had time to have the list embrace stock issued since December 1, 1896; of this a summary is included and it is expected a list of this in the same form as the other will be ready by Saturday morning. You will notice that there is a small amount of this stock. I give you also such information as I have been enabled to get up concerning the affairs of the association. A trial balance from the books of the association got up by Mr. Weaver, the bookkeeper, shows the liabilities to be \$1,313,844.42 and the credit item exactly balances the same.

In making this balance the liabilities on account of capital stock are placed at \$1,105,331.17.

On account of expense fund \$16,408.85.

On account of interest \$13,936.66.

It is proper to state that this represents the capital stock, etc., as it has stood on the books since July 1, 1896. At this time all previous withdrawals, etc., have been deducted from the capital stock.

Another principal item is the liabilities on account of unearned premiums, which are placed at \$21,749.99.

That item also dates from July 1, 1896.

The permanent participating stock is placed at \$18,725. Bills payable \$16,248.89.

On the other side of the account I mention the principal items.

Real estate loans.....\$83,110.00

Stock loans.....28,550.47

Withdrawals since July 1, 1896.....\$11

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION

EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.



WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - - \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carrier collections will be made by them at this week. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS
Leaving the city for a week or longer can have The Evening Constitution mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., February 25, 1897.

AMERICANS NEED NOT BE AFRAID.

The talk about the progress of Japan need not alarm Americans.

The Japanese are a very imitative people, and have succeeded in gaining a good deal of attention, but it is not certain that they are building wisely, and it would not be surprising to hear of a big financial crash among them.

The imports of the country exceed the exports, and all kinds of booming enterprises are riding on the surface of the popular enthusiasm. The taxes are increasing and necessarily, for the government rather than private individuals is leading in this national boom. That disaster will come is almost certain, and then it will be seen that the Japanese advantages were apparent rather than real.

An intelligent writer, Mr. Tennant, says "that each year the conditions are approximating more and more closely to those operating in Europe, and after a period of practical experience the English manufacturers may learn what the history of the past thirty years should have taught them, that it is not Japanese success that we have to fear so much as Japanese failure."

There is no country like our own and we will therefore have to steer clear of the embarrassments that come from ill-considered enterprises.

THE BROAD "A."

It has always been a source of perplexity as to why people from certain schools try to break their jaws with broad "A."

To take one of these products of civilization and listen to its flattened speech and hesitating drawl, one is forced to ask if this is the English of the schools, the English of books or the English of the people? Even the professors who teach such monstrosities of speech leave it in the school-room and talk like other people when they escape into the open air.

What is the reason, then, of this? If the broad "A" is an evidence of education and correct speech, why is it that our lawyers in their pleas, our preachers in their sermons, and our cultivated people in their daily conversation repudiate it altogether? It is either right or wrong. If right, the cultured classes should carefully cultivate it; and if wrong, then the professors of the schools should not impose such hardships upon their pupils as the necessity of getting rid of a stilted speech, which causes them to be subjects of amusement whenever they open their mouths.

THE REVIVAL OF GREECE.

It may be all sentiment, but there is not a breast in Christendom but thrills in sympathy with struggling Greece.

The Greece which stood as a bulwark between the Moslems and Christianity further north, and which has since been a victim to be trodden upon, oppressed and ground in the dust—this Greece even more than the Greece of Homer and Socrates—should command our sympathy and support.

Of course politics is in the way. The balance of power must be maintained, treaty obligations will check the flow of enthusiastic approval, but notwithstanding all this, the world believes with the rejuvenated Gladstone that treaties and agreements and paper understandings must give way and allow humanity to assert itself.

All hail, then, to Prince George, and to the gallant Greeks who follow him! May success crown their work, and the struggle be kept up until Greece is restored—the Greece of old, which has lived in song and story, appealing to the imagination and sympathies of the new-born nations which have lived and died since Homer sang and Demosthenes taught the world to talk.

SCOVELL'S IMPRISONMENT.

It almost wearies the imagination to say anything further about protecting American citizens in Cuba.

That the government should do something to save the brave American correspondent, Mr. Scovell, from the fate of Dr. Ruiz, should be a certainty. Whatever dim outlines existed about interfering in behalf of other American citizens arrested in Cuba, none exist in this case. The claims hitherto presented were of either Spaniards or Cubans who had assumed American citizenship for a purpose. Mr. Scovell, however, is one to the manner born, an American without any suspicion thereon, and a vigilant representative of energetic American journalism. The state legislatures

now in session are passing resolutions calling upon the secretary of state to take proper steps, and it is to be hoped that these appeals thus sent in, will be listened to, and that the prisoner may fare better than those who preceded him.

GEORGIA'S MILITARY.

The meeting of the state military advisory board today suggests that the martial spirit should be encouraged.

There is no doubt that the best way to repress disorder and preserve the public peace is by being ready for it. The cultivation of the manhood of a country is one of the most important works of government, and time given in the service of the public is not wasted. Long haired men who have lost all virility, may talk about arbitration treaties and the establishment of perpetual peace, but as long as men are men there will be struggles and rivalries, and that nation which is prepared to assert its claims and to maintain them, will always be in the leadership.

The shop-keeping spirit is well enough in its place, but it should not be permitted to crush out all manhood, or to emasculate the courage of a nation. Georgia's military is not yet up to the standard, and it will be the part of wisdom to foster it, and to see it brought up to the level it should occupy.

It would take the aid of an X-ray for a man to read his title clear through some Atlanta real estate transfers.

Whether General Lee resigns from Havana or not, the sugar trust is safe.

Russell Harrison is still the only son of his pa.

The Mark Hanna made during the past few months is surprising.

A new Greek empire is one of the possibilities of the future.

The revelers disturbed in Athens by the cyclone the other night were not in a humor to cry "on with the dance."

Atlanta agrees with Sam Jones in that she despises a dull time.

L. R., Columbus, O.—There are others.

Now that McKinley has completed his cabinet job work he can turn his attention to the smaller furniture.

The queen of Greece may well be proud of her quartet of boys. If they prove worthy of their country, she will be known as the modern Spartan mother.

Atlanta's business men are rich as well as high.

The prayer of the tramp is "give us this day our daily loaf."

Orange blossoms strew the path of Editor Estill, of Savannah.

February has lagged superfluously, but next week will be it forward March.

A man who is a successful distorter of facts is now referred to as a polished pervert.

Fitzhugh Lee does not extract much manna out of Weyer's manna. It is all tomorrow with him.

The ashes of love have been scattered over the hopes of Mr. Otis Smith.

If Sam Randall were now alive he might be invited to deliver a revenue speech in Valdosta.

Colonel Buck should employ a rubber stamp in affixing his signature.

It was President Andrew Johnson who said he did not waste his powder on dead ducks.

The old reliable Guinness Herald is a very readable paper and there is always something interesting to be found in its columns.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Mr. J. T. Miller, a telegraph operator on the Brunswick and Western road, is to be congratulated. His home has been made brighter by the arrival of two sweet little girls at different times in the past three or four years. But this is not all. His good wife presents him with two more girls last Saturday. He has a family that will be especially interesting a few years later when the millinery bills come in.—Waycross Journal.

Colonel A. C. King, who has been in the city several days on legal business, returned to Atlanta last night.—Brunswick Times.

Mr. Burch, one of the proprietors of the dredge boat on the Chattahoochee, near M. M. London's, spent a day or two in the city this week. Mr. Burch says that the dredge is running on full time with satisfactory results.—Dalhousie Signal.

Mr. A. J. Jackson, of Stockton, Clinch county, sent to The Times office yesterday the largest turpentine that has been seen here in a long time. It measured twenty-seven inches around, weighed fourteen pounds.—Valdosta Times.

H. S. Kaylor, who has been assistant agent of the Central railroad here, has been transferred. T. M. Buckner, who has been night operator, has been promoted to the assistant's place, and M. C. Smith, of Atlanta, will act as night operator.—Meldrum Guidon.

We have a Greek in Washington whose name in his native tongue is Cleonides D. Frankopolis, but he has translated it Frankinson. We inquired of him as to his feeling about Crete. He has deep sympathy with the Greeks and says that he raised money and sent it to them when in Savannah. Mr. Frankinson is a citizen whom everybody likes.—Washington Gazette.

Clever Ed Hornady, of Atlanta, was autographed at the Stuart yesterday.—Thomasville Times.

Dr. and Mrs. Don Cannon, of Atlanta, are in the city stopping with Mrs. C. M. Clark, on Broad street.—Albany Press.

Mrs. W. P. Woodruff and daughter, Miss Mamie, of Atlanta, who have been spending some time in this city visiting relatives and friends, returned home yesterday morning.—Thomasville Times.

Miss Wilkins, of Atlanta, is the guest of Miss Georgia Freeman.—Savannah Press.

Mrs. Scales left Wednesday for Atlanta, where she will remain for some time. Her friends will greatly miss her fair face and charming voice from their circle.—Rome Georgian.

Mrs. C. S. Drake, of Atlanta, is in the city for a few days on a visit to her parents, Captain and Mrs. J. A. Hunter.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INAUGURATION IDEA.

In these later days a president-elect of the republic is not informed that he has been chosen to that great office, but obtains his information, as all other citizens do, by the statement in the public press of the proceedings of congress, which are but the perfunctory declaration of what which is now known by midnight on the night of the presidential election, but in earlier days, owing, obviously, to the absence of the telegraph and the railroad, was not known in all parts of the country for many weeks sometimes months.

In April, 1789, the secretary of the congress personally appeared at Mount Vernon and verbally informed General Washington of his election, and the general made formal reply. The official information to him, aside from this formal announcement, was a certified copy, under the hand and seal of Langdon, who was appointed president of the senate for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes of the electors, that in the presence of the senate and the house such certificates were opened, and that it appeared that "His Excellency George Washington, Esq." was unanimously elected, agreeably to the constitution. Washington informed Langdon that, having concluded to obey the important and flattering call of his country, and having been impressed with an idea of the expediency of his being in congress at as early a period as possible, he proposed to commence his journey on Thursday morning.

Meantime the house was busying itself respecting the ceremonial of receiving the president, a matter which was also disturbing the senate, which was communicating with the house for the purpose of securing joint action. It was resolved that the proprietor of the house lately occupied by the president of the congress be requested to put the same and the furniture thereof in proper condition for the residence and the use of the president at the expense of the United States and to provide for his temporary accommodation. Congress, it will be remembered, was then in session in New York.

A committee of three members of the senate and five members of the house was appointed to attend the president at such place as he should embark from New Jersey and conduct him, to the house provided for him.

The committee communicated with Washington, informing him of their appointment and desiring to know if it would meet with his pleasure if they would attend him with a barge and receive him at Elizabethtown, and Washington answered from Philadelphia that, knowing how anxious both houses must be to proceed to business, he would continue his journey with all dispatch, reaching Trenton the next evening, Brunswick the night following and meeting the committee at Elizabethtown on the following Thursday. The correspondence shows that Washington was uniformly addressed, as already stated, "His Excellency George Washington, Esq."

Further communication was made to Washington from Elizabethtown and Mr. Boudinot, who was of the committee, asked to be honored with the gentlemen's company at breakfast, assurance being given him that he "could have a room to dress in if he should think it necessary, as con-

SUGGESTIVE STATE STORIES.

A SPRINTING PROFESSOR.
Late Saturday night a trio of students conceived the idea of scaring a professor, who rooms over a store on Lumpkin street. They accordingly made him a proposition to take in execution, without taking the precaution to calculate "cause and effect" or whether it "found they were lost."

The rock was thrown and the "sprink" begun. But the students soon realized that a mistake had been made—the professor was not their track training steadily. The sent became hot—the boys separated. One Boudinot, who was of the committee, asked to be honored with the gentlemen's company at breakfast, assurance being given him that he "could have a room to dress in if he should think it necessary, as con-

LAND OF TURNTIPS.

We were presented on Tuesday last by Mr. W. A. Robson, who lives a few miles from Darien, with a big turpentine barrel of about thirty pounds. It was weighed in Fulton's shop and it pulled the scales down to the fifteen-pound notch. This is a very large turpentine, but it only shows what can be raised in McIntosh county soil. Mr. Robson informs us that he sold a bunch of twenty turpentine which averaged eight pounds each. Mr. Robson is one of our crack farmers and we are under obligations to him for his present. It will keep us going for a week. "There are others," and if they wish to help us out, why there will be no objection raised. We are still at the old stand.—Darien Gazette.

EATONTON WATER WORKS.

The negotiations for the sale of the water works bonds were entered upon the first part of the week. S. T. Hight, representing the council, went to Macon in the interest of the city. Certain legal papers were sent to Macon Thursday as a matter of formality, and the bonds have been brought to the city and have been accepted, and that the entire issue of \$25,000 has been disposed of at par. It is thought that Solomon & Co. bought for Mercer university. Soon after the receipt of the telegram, Mayor Hearn wired the contractors, Walton & Wagner, of Rome, to come at once. Mr. Wagner came Saturday and went to work Monday. He has been in loading and distributing the piping and engaging hands, and will next begin digging. The ditches will be two and a half feet deep. There will be two gangs of workers, one to dig the other to lay the piping and to fill the ditches. They will follow each other closely, and it seems safe to say that no part of the ditching will remain open more than twelve or fifteen hours. It is thought that the piping can be laid in about a month. There will be a little more than four miles of piping, and about a mile a week can be laid. The council will require that the completed system be turned over to the city by June.—Eatonton Messenger.

Kansas Philosophy.

The happy people are not those who do right, but those who are blessed with content.

The voice of the conscience has a difficult time in making connections with the ears.

A reputation of being prosperous injures a man more than a reputation of being shiftless.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who wore the overcoat he had in the army?

The sign of a cheap person is one who waits until Valentine's day to get even with an enemy.

Every woman looks upon herself as an angel, and is indignant with some man because of his admiration for butterflies.

venient as he could have it in the town." But before this correspondence is over we find the adulatory epithet "His Excellency" and the addition of "Esq.," which obtains to this day indiscriminately, dropped entirely, and the person chosen to the high estate of chief magistrate of the republic is designated with simple and sufficient dignity as "The President."

The result of frequent meetings of the joint committee was the adoption by congress of an order for conducting the ceremonial for the inauguration of the president, who was to be seated in a chair placed in the senate chamber, where also the vice president was to be seated on the right of the president's chair, the senators taking their seats on that side of the chamber on which the vice president's chair be placed, and that the speaker of the house be seated on the left of the president's chair and the representatives be seated on that side of the chamber on which the speaker's chair is placed.

Provision was made also for seating the governor of the western territory, the president of the late congress, the five persons who were at the head of the great republic, the minister plenipotentiary of France, the viceroy and negocios of Spain, the chaplains of congress, the persons in the suite of the president and the public officers of New York state and city, but the committee was careful to state and congress to adopt the minute that the gentlemen named were to be waited upon and informed that no precedence is intended and that no salutation is expected from them on their entrance into or their departure from the senate chamber.

The houses assembled at noon. The committee on ceremonies attended the president from his residence to the senate chamber. All persons were to rise at his appearance and the president was to be informed that all present would attend him at his taking of the oath, and that this ceremony might be administered in the most public manner and to the greatest number of the people of the United States, and without restriction the oath was administered in the outer gallery adjoining the senate chamber.

The minutest particulars were attended to not only that the occasion might be invested with dignity, but also that throughout it might be accomplished in an orderly fashion. For keeping the avenues to the hall open "his excellency" governor of this state" (being New York), was requested to lend his aid by an order or recommendation to the civil officers, or militia of the city to attend and serve on the occasion, as he shall judge most proper.

It was on the 30th of April, 1789, that Washington took the oath and delivered his inaugural, which was addressed specifically to the senate and the house, and received formal reply from each body. Thereafter for a long time it was usual for the president-elect to be informed officially of his appointment and to reply, fixing time and place for taking the oath of office. After Jefferson's inauguration, which was the first at Washington, the ceremony was simplicity itself, but gradually innovations were made until we now have large parades of militia and regulars and an elaborate function known as the inauguration ball.

CLEANED FROM STATE PRESS.

The freedom of Cuba, the dismemberment of Turkey and the hanging of a few of the millionaire trust bosses of this country would furnish infinite satisfaction to The Herald.—Waycross Herald.

A Michigan man sold his wife for \$25 recently. The wife's first husband was celebrating the event, the woman and the purchaser taking part in the celebration. Now, that is what we would call pure, unadulterated fun.—Waycross Herald.

We notice that a maiden lady was one of the speakers at the national congress of mothers.—Carterville Herald.

Every woman imagines that if she had a fortune she would be talking about it and that she had not changed a bit.—Carrollton Times.

The railroad wrecker now demanding the attention of the courts is not the one who puts crossties on the track.—Augusta Herald.

The more we think of it the more we regret that the Nevada legislature required the use of four-ounce gloves, or of any gloves at all.—Macon News.

The farmer has got a move on the negro and the negro has got a move on the mule. It is interesting to hear their many songs as they hustle around on the farm, turning a wheel and preparing for and planting time.—Lumpkin Independent.

The national congress of mothers, in session last week in Washington city, discussed about everything pertaining to children. No new and improved methods of spanking were suggested, however.—Columbus Call.

The anti-scalper bill, if passed, would be a good thing for traveling public. If a man purchased a ticket and did not use all of it the railroads would be compelled to redeem the unused portion, and the passenger would have to go to the scalper to get his money back. It would also be a great protection against fraudulent tickets.—Columbus Call.

Next summer, when the sun has been blazing all day, when the streets are ankle deep in mud, when the various sundry teams have been rushing through, and when the long deferred rain still refuses to fall, the thing to say will be, "Turn on the hose." The citizen who has tipped the main in front of his house will be comparatively comfortable.—Eatonton Messenger.

Newspapers are folded, wrapped and addressed by a machine recently patented by a man in California. Now, if he had added a subscription attachment, the machine would have had the invention down pat.—Buena Vista Patriot.

A news item notes the fact that the Idaho house "has passed a bill to permit negroes and women to practice law." The negroes will require that the bill, as the case might be, might have expressed it in a more acceptable manner.—Savannah News.

Substitutes.
The droops of an eyelid. These are the mysteries Which disclose the strange histories The world does not hear.

The leap of a heart throb. The sound of a sigh. These are the secrets That on the soul quiver When beauty is nigh.

The touch of a finger tip. Moving in flight. The breath on a woman's lip. Felt in the night. These are the exquisite Unnatural things Of which mortals may whisper.

And poets may sing. —JAMES ABBINGTON GILMAN. Atlanta, February 24.

Constitutional Amendments.

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

You've read the story oft about The widow's offering, no doubt, When Pharisees and Sadducees And Scribes and those that lived at ease Came trooping through the temple gate And dropped their shekels on the plate, A holy tribute to the Lord, None scarcely missed it from their hoard; But last of all there meekly came A widow of an humble name, And gave her all—"the widow's mite."

That act a noble lesson taught Of righteousness, unobtrusive, fraught, But mark ye, in this day and time, There's something awesome and sublime About a widow woman when She walks among the sons of men In all her independence pride, And maid and spinster stand aside With grave misgivings and alarms Before her all-subduing charms; And boastful man is vanquished quite When he resists a widow's might!

Now, as for me, I mostly dread Her maledictions on my head, For sharper than a serpent's tooth Her burning words of scorn, forsooth; Superior in heart and mind "To all the rest of human kind; When she sets out to plot and plan She's more than match for any man; And often she has been the theme Of many a dark and dismal dream, And grieve some vision of the night, For I have felt the widow's smite! Montgomery M. Folsom.

TOOTHING AND CHERRYLOG.

Wednesday I sat and listened to the deliberations of the members of the Georgia railroad commission while they discussed in the most dispassionate and matter-of-fact manner the fate of Toonhich and Cherrylog. I have no idea that any of them had any definite conception of the character of either of those embryonic metropolises. I felt sorry for the people of Toonhich and also for the citizens of Cherrylog, for I realized that their rights were being taken away from them by the strong arm of the law with nobody to offer a protest. As for Toonhich, the fact of the business is that it's too high the town of Canton, where Ben Perry lives and dishes out wisdom and philosophy to the disciples of The Advance.

The ten or fifteen people who own that town and are proud of its euphonious title can never hope to have a city until they can induce Brother Perry to establish a branch office there. I presume that they pay their subscriptions to The Advance in moonshine of the purest ray serene and it is just possible that the pesky revenue officers have troubled these people so much that they have become delinquents, but Brother Perry ought to recall all that they have done toward keeping up his spirits in the past, and I shall expect to see a double-headed protest against reducing the town to the mediocrity of a flag station by the commission. I can well imagine what a good time the agent at Toonhich must have had. I think the freight traffic amounted to \$250 in November and ten people bought tickets there, the most of them being to Canton.

Toonhich is on Twilight creek, not far from its junction with Noonday and is about seven miles and a half from Canton. It had a prosperous future when it was first laid off and would have it still had not the future become the past. It is sad that all our tomorrows should so soon become yesterday's. The people of Toonhich are a progressive people. They have long since abandoned the old-fashioned squirrel rifle as a weapon of defense against the moonshine hunters and have taken up the more modern Winchester rifle that will hamstring a detective from one mountain to another. If the trouble is kept up they will no doubt reach that point of prosperity that they can afford a maxin gun some of these days.

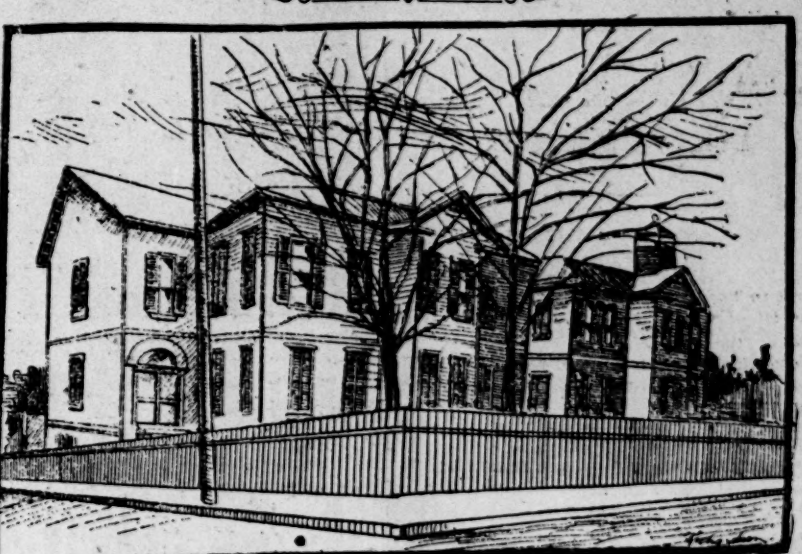
As for Cherrylog all my patriotism was aroused when I heard them talking about a sequestered suburb. I have been to Cherrylog. My friend Hon. Dr. Ed Watkins had a patient there once when I was visiting that section of the moral vineyard. I have forgot whether the ball was in his leg or in his arm that my friend Dr. Ed had to extract, but at any rate I went up there with him and viewed the landscape over. The town is pleasantly situated on a high point of Cherrylog creek in a valley 50x75 yards in dimensions and the climate, what there is of it, is perfectly delightful. The sun shines on Cherrylog at least four hours a day in summer and three in winter when it happens to shine at all. Snow was falling when I was there and so was the price of real estate.

But when the spring opens the fragrance of the laurel blooms and the odor of pure corn are delightfully blended in the breezes that sweep down from Blue Ridge and hog and people with weak lungs soon improve to such an extent that you can hear their yells for two or three miles when the low wines are running. It is a great place for hunting. The sporting man can find anything from old sledge to common crabs in the hills around and some of those mountain marksmen are experts in shooting crabs. The streams abound with fish, but the enthusiastic fisherman expects to have a gray time catching suckers will be disappointed. The suckers are usually imported from the cities and furnish rare sport for the initiated when turned loose in those wilds.

Just before the time that I speak of there had been a discovery that had created a good deal of excitement around Cherrylog. It was the discovery of gold. The fellow who had it in his possession also had some greenbacks, but he did not keep either gold or greenbacks long. He purchased some shares of experience and the seeds soon passed into the hands of the poor but deserving mountaineers. I hope that the people of Cherrylog will not become discouraged because of the fact that passengers will hereafter have to pull off their pink underwear to wave down passing trains. It is a great country and I think that they ought to have a full station. A man sitting down here and looking at a cold-blooded map can have no conception of the distance between Ellijah and Cherrylog. The road winds along those mountain passes and the engineer on a forty-car freight train can reach out and pass the conductor sitting on his cab at the rear end a light from his twister and never stop the train. That is one reason why the distance is so great. M. M. F.

Benjamin Harrison is not bragging about being the father of his country, but he is the father of something that is an object of more pride and satisfaction than the country just now, because she is non-partisan.

CREW STREET SCHOOL AND ITS PROUD RECORD.



CREW STREET SCHOOL.

The largest school in the south is the Crew street school in this city.

This school has at present 780 pupils and it is safe to say no institution of the kind has a larger attendance south of Baltimore. Few schools anywhere could, in fact, be found that are larger than this. It must also be said that in the matter of the average daily attendance of the pupils Crew street is very high and for a number of years its record was better than any other school in town.

Crew street draws from an immense territory; it reaches almost to the very doors of Fair street school and the immense distance some of the scholars have to go to get to their school building is accountable for the slight falling off in the daily average attendance.

The building that Crew street occupies is a double one, the latter part to be built being an exact counterpart of the older, and, strange to say, this new part is known as the annex.

The buildings are both of wood, but they are remarkable for their comfortableness and their adaptability to the purposes for which they were intended.

It is a pleasant comment upon the work of the architects in 1871, when the old building was erected, that when in 1896 a new building was to be erected, it should be an exact duplicate of the old one.

The shape of the building is square and a large hall runs through the center and the rooms open off from it. Withal, the

arrangement, simple as it is, is found to be exceptionally convenient for teachers and scholars.

Crew street has an interesting history. It was organized as one of the four original public schools in the city and the first building was erected, as has been said, in 1871.

From that time until the present the institution's career has been one of growth and success. The district that had been assigned to the school until very recently has been, while small in dimensions, one that contained a very large number of inhabitants and necessarily a large membership for the school. The children lived near the building and the attendance was large and regular and the name and fame of Crew street spread and grew, the school ever making a record that made it worthy of the praise it was receiving.

The honors the scholars received who has passed to the high schools from this institution are especially worthy of note. It has always contributed more than its share to the membership of these institutions and one year, in '95, the first honors in the two departments of the Girls' High school and in the one in the Boys' High school were carried off by those who had gained their preliminary education here.

Few schools anywhere in fact have so much to boast of as Crew street has, but instead of boasting the scholars work and the ambition to keep the record up to the high standard which it has reached is ever present before them.

The student body at Crew street is a very fine one and is thoroughly what one would expect who has heard of the past attainments of the scholars.

But it must not be understood that this school is not in every sense a school of the present. It is doing its work today and the scholars are proud of their record as it is, and not only as it has been.

When it is said that the future of Crew street will be what it has been, it is by one who knows its past, that it is exceptionally brilliant, the greatest praise is given that could be bestowed, and its one has every justification in doing. AUBERON.

WITH THE GEORGIA SAGES.

When the junior editor of The Waycross Herald drops into poetry there is always a slump in Okefenokee real estate. Hear him:

"Spring time is coming; Hear the birds sing? The little bee is humming Down by the spring."

The Smithville Times has just been started and the first issue is full of bright paragraphs. Smithville is the place that is noted for the legacy left by the proprietor of the McAfee house, who, when he died, provided in his will that his chicken pie should be served for dinner every day as long as the McAfee family conducted the hotel. Circuit riders and drummers have made